PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 30 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Fares.
SUNDAY. 16				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
24th ,,	Nasimir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
2nd April	Saloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

For Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	Dundua	East and South Africa
8th ,,	Daga	Karachi direct
* 4th ,,	Dhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
4th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf extra

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yebeshi Maru..	S. Kishimoto	4092	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Kamakura Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	1st Feb	11th Feb
Teiyomaru Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb	22nd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Feb	13th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
[illegible] Maru ..	1406	T. Pachiyami	22nd Feb	3rd Mar.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & O	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	575	885	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	687
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5 000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

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B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Serembar (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $13,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Func $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Tientsiew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1009

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
900 Trichinopoly.

WANTED.—A HEAD MISTRESS for the girls school, Barwani, on Rs. 40 p. m. Those knowing Hindi and needle-work and having experience in management and teaching only need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. B. GARUD B.A.,
Superintendent of State Education,
Barwani, C. I.
3055

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—REQUIRED 2ND ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' Branch, Lawrence Memorial School, mathematics and singing. Salary Rs. 70—3—85 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 singing allowance and free board and lodging. Private music pupils are at present allowed. Applications should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 1017

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office.
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.—The services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers of the class required at the following stations:—
Peshawar for Pathans; Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans; Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras; Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of a pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

G. D. OGILVIE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary,
1018 to the Government of India.

WANTED

REQUIRED for the Hospital-Ship "TAKADA" two competent CLERKS. Pay Rs. 52-8-0 with board and lodging. Apply personally to THE ADJUTANT, H. S. "Takada," Alexandra Docks. 901

WANTED.—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—By an experienced European Gentleman pupils for drawing and music (Piano.) Terms exceptionally moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3100

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a limited company. None but experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—from beginning of March, pure EUROPEAN NURSE, to take baby from the mouth, Naini summer, Camp winter, wages Rs. 40—45 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

MRS. OPPENHELM,
903 Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

WANTED—At once a COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANIC on Rs. 200 per mensem and six competent CARPENTERS on Rs. 75—5—100 per mensem with free rations for service at Busrah; also several CARPENTERS' MATES on Rs. 45 per mensem with free rations for services on river craft at Busrah Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 3093

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—100 pairs gent's black box calf Balmoral walking boots, linen lined, bark tanned soles, hand-sewn, toe capped, good fitting, smart shape. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Reduced price Rs. 6.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.
Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—COLABA RECLAMATION: A thoroughly English Flat for Europeans. Two Bed Rooms etc., First Floor Rs. 120 per month. Apply early to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3098

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c, consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THE public are hereby advised that on account of repairs to the line between Bandra and Colaba the following Local trains on Week days and Sundays will be temporarily cancelled on and from SUNDAY, February 6th:—

WEEK-DAYS.

Colaba	Dep.	7-25
Bandra	Arr.	8-8
Andheri	Arr.	8-23
Bandra	Dep.	0-35
Colaba	Arr.	1-10

SUNDAYS.

Colaba	Dep.	5-55
Bandra	Arr.	6-38

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916. 3097

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Office has been removed from No. 16 Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDER for the right of utilizing the blood produced in the Bandora Slaughter Houses for the period of one year commencing from 1st April 1916, to 31st March, 1917, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 18th February 1916.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public Securities and to bear no interest in the former case and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of Markets.

Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

If the tender is a firm, it is particularly requested, that the names of the partners constituting the firm should be intimated while submitting the tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's office.
Bombay 3rd February, 1916. 31

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of the State Hospital, Kitchen, Store and Servant's Quarters Block, and Post-Mortem Block in connection with the Hospital, Gymkhana, State Officer's Bungalow and Thakore's Bungalow in Nandod, Rajpipla State, will be received on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,500 One Thousand Five Hundred.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of works, may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs 4 per each set.

His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla State does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., &c.,
Architects &c.

Morarbhoy Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st January, 1916. 3049

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO,, LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1916, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1916.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton etc. required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 5th January 1916. 2515

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOHOSIN BADROODIN TYEBJI Esqr., has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Mint Road, Fort, Bombay to our client Mr. HAJEE MAHOMED ESOOF TIMOLE. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Mint Road and Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179. 92/100 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 744, Collector's New No. 5966 Old Survey No. 1103 and New Survey No. 8547 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1958 Street Nos. 58-115-117 Mint Road and Mody Street, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Mint Road (back) aforesaid, on the West by the said Mody Street, on or towards the South by the house of Borah Ebrahim Abdool Kayum, and on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Borah Hyderalli Kassamji and are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants of the Vendor.

Bombay, 4th day of February 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3101 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE TWELFTH ONGOLE CATTLE SHOW.

16TH, 17TH, & 18TH MARCH, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ONGOLE CATTLE SHOW will be held in the Show grounds near the Byragi Mutt on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March instead of the 18th, 19th and 20th March as announced before.

The Hon. Mr. L. E. Buckley, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, has kindly consented to open the Show on the 16th March.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Pentland of Lyth, P. C., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, has graciously consented to distribute the prizes and certificates on the 18th March.

M. NARASIMHAM, B.A., B.L., L.T.,
Secretary, Cattle Show Committee.
Ongole.
26-1-1916. 3096

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE public is hereby informed that we have decided to run a special express service between Bombay and Vengurla calling at Dewgad and Malwan on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday with effect from Sunday 6th February, 1916.

The timings will be as follows:

DOWN.

Bombay.	Dep.	11 a.m.
Dewgad.	Dep.	3 a.m.
Malwan.	Dep.	5 a.m.
Vengurla	Arr.	7 a.m.

UP.

Vengurla	Dep.	11 a.m.
Malwan	Dep.	1 p.m.
Dewgad	Dep.	3 p.m.
Bombay	Arr.	7 a.m.

This is in addition to the Daily Goa Mail Service.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1916. 3092

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON VIEW.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SOLID FIGURE WOOD DINING ROOM SUITE AND OTHER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND BRESLAUR, RICH INDIAN-WORKED SCREENS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. SANDON AND STEEDMAN OF LONDON, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order solid figure wood and black wood artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts and Breslaur and others such as very valuable solid figurewood seacombe pattern complete dining room suite by John Roberts, such as solid figure wood automatic dining table and dining chairs to match, figurewood rich mirror sideboard and rich dinner waggons to match, solid season blackwood artistic latest designed Standon pattern rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich tapestry lined lady's low chairs by John Roberts, music cabinets, solid figurewood teapoys by Breslaur, rich Indian and Persian carpets, rich hand-painted vases and ornaments, bead chicks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, Japanese wall hangings, rich Indian-worked screens, specially selected and made to order solid figurewood almirahs by John Roberts, cloth and gown presses, solid mirrored dressing chests of drawers, rich dressing and washing tables, real English cane furniture, office tables in 3 pieces by John Roberts, bent wood office and rocking chairs, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers, Messrs. Sandon Steedman of London. Imported by Messrs. H. Hobbs and Co. of Calcutta, very rare phonograph records containing specially selected English, Italian and French songs, mirrored hat stands by John Roberts, specially ordered iron and brass double bedstead by Army and Navy, artistic drawing room cabinets by the School of Arts, Laxarious Dwan Chesterfield soft by John Roberts, English palm stands, partition screens by Wimbridge, rich English glass ware by Treacher, porcelainware, rich plated-ware, etc. etc. The property of Mrs. A. M. Swain.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMAIN, SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMAIN, SELECTED SECOND CLASS. WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS WALLACE BANGKOK INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th February, at 4 p.m. S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayen and on account and at the risk of Gangabur Jaggonnath.

About 220 tons Moulmain selected first class teak squares.

To close account with the consignors.

About 40 tons Moulmain selected second class teak squares.

About 18 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon first class teak squares.

9 (pieces) Wallace selected first class teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Sitaram Bherumal.

About 30 tons Wallace Bangkok Indian first class teak sqares.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 7th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 22, 21, 20, 26, 16, 19, 17, 18, 15, 14, 13, 11, 10, 9, Case Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 109, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, East Agripada near Ripon Road.

Building Street Nos. 31—32, 41, 20, 21 and 21 A, 5—6, 4, 3, 34—39, 36—40, Case Nos. 172, 175, 176, 193, 194, 195, 170, 171, Byculla Tank Pakhadi, near Haines Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES M. G. FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

SALE ON THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th day of February, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Sheth Hurnandrai Fulchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Nippon Menkwa Kabusniki Kaisha. (the Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Jatha Nos. Y/Z at the Jatha of Messrs. Khimji Vishram Muccadams.

100 bales M. G. Fully Good Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUNBHARWADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by order of the owners, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on THURSDAY the 17th February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (82) eighty two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2719 New No. 9726 and Old Survey No. 2/163 and New Survey No. 5621 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7679 and Street Nos. 260-262 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Kumbharwada Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Hirachand Jivanji on or towards the South by the property of Rajabally Nazarally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Purnanand and Co., Attorneys for the owners at their office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, who will also accept written offers before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

Another Unique Programme.

At 6-45 only.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30.)

The strong American Drama.

THE MARBLE HEART.

A remarkable theme. A modern sculptor dreams he is living in Ancient Greece. The strange things which befall him are intended to guide him in his present life, but he falls in love and disregards the warning. The scenes in Athens are wonderfully depicted. KING BAGGOTT is in the leading part.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her peas at the last moment.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy-legs shocked the modesty of simple country folk. King Baggott in an entirely different role, supported by Jane Gail.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Friday, 4th February 1916

GRAND

MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE

from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Rs. 2 Gentleman and 1 Lady.

Extra Lady Re. 1 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

SECOND

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT** Telephone 2020

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

7th EPISODE
THE DOUBLE TRAP.
A desperate and sensational fight on top of a church steeple.

8th EPISODE
THE HIDDEN VOICE.
Marvels of Vocaphone. The clutching hand comes to within an ace of success but—

Pathe's Gazette. Latest. | Strange Varieties of Gold Fish. Instructive Series. | Wiffles in Love and War Comedy in 2 Parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

The Company which broke all records in Calcutta last year by performing continuously for SEVEN MONTHS, made a triumphant tour of the East and returned to CALCUTTA, where they subsequently performed for THREE MONTHS prior to their BOMBAY visit. They are once more returning to CALCUTTA where they are acknowledged as the FAVOURITES, as they are in BOMBAY.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Somerset Maugham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW"
An adventurous Archduke known as Jack Straw is always testing some new kind of life. While a waiter in a big hotel he sees a girl he likes. He discards his disguise and an amusing situation is created when he is introduced to the girl's parents.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 4-30.
"THE PRODIGAL SON."
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

SATURDAY NIGHT 9-30
Martin Harvey's Great Success:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
A thrilling play showing how good birth and breeding will reveal themselves when it comes to the test even though the man may have earned a bad reputation.

MONDAY, 7TH FEB. 9-30.
The Screaming Farcial Comedy.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
A farce which sets out to give everybody an evening of laughter and succeeds masons thoroughly. The title suggests something of the plot, which will amuse good masons as much as curious laymen.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEB. 9-30.
Somerset Maugham's delightful Comedy.
"MRS. DOT."
The story of a coquettish widow whose scheming to marry a man who is already engaged to another, provides the Plot.

NEXT WEDNESDAY MATINEE 4-30.
Martin Harvey's Great Success.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS.'

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEB. 9-30.
In response to numerous requests
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."
One of the most sensational plays ever staged. Two of the principal characters show nobility of nature and supreme sacrifices for those dear to them, and the moral they teach is a beautiful one.

THURSDAY 10TH & FRIDAY 11TH.
The Famous Drama.
"THE SILVER KING."
The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

SATURDAY, 12TH MATINEE, 4-30.
The Epoch-making play.
"MILESTONES."
A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashions and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

SATURDAY, 12TH & SUNDAY, 13TH 9-30.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8. All Children half prices to the Rs. 2 & 1 seats for Matinee.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theater from 6-15 to 8-15.

At the Door of Royal Opera House Taxicabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the booking office during the first interval.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Mauriee E. Bandman brings the
NEW BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th
Cyril Maude's London Triumph
"GRUMPY"
which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th
The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th
The screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH I SAY"
Adapted from the Fren h Farce "Une Nuit de Noces."
A roar from start to finish.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 p.m.
"THE SPENDER"
OR
"THE FORTUNES OF PETER!"
A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione open to members only will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, February 22nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S., Elphinstone College, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon, February, 17th at the TOWN HALL. 3068

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	5 3 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 3 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk-.	4 0 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

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Admirable, Charming, Wonderful and Thrilling.
55,000 FEET—The Most Sensational Serial—55,000 FEET.
First Instalment 7,000 Feet—Six Parts.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN
Author EMERSON HOUGH	Leading Woman GRACE CUNARD	Leading Man FRANCIS FORD

Rs. 1,000 CASH 12 PRIZES Rs. 1,000

SATURDAY & SUNDAY FOUR SHOWS—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
DAILY 3 SHOWS 7 p.m., 8-45 p.m. & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Special Matinee Sunday, 3-30 p.m. Extra Prizes.
USUAL HALF RATES
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SANDHURST ROAD, Tele: No. 1266.

LOOK OUT NEXT SATURDAY 7 TO 12 PARTS.

LOOK OUT NEXT SATURDAY 7 TO 12 PARTS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

Feb. 3.

Maur	Svensen	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.

Howorth	Ferguson	Manchester
Craigendoran	Gallbraith	Boulogn

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer Swhedagon for Rangoon
" City of Exeter for Liverpool.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, arrived here on Thursday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 16th ultimo, with a cargo of timber and four saloon passengers on board.

S. S. Haworth:—The steamer Haworth, 2,852 tons, Captain J. B. Ferguson, left Bombay yesterday for Sharpness and Manchester via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Craigendoran:—The steamer Craigendoran, 1,776 tons, Captain Galbraith sailed yesterday for Boulogn with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 2nd instant via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

Thursday, 3rd Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Ponsilva		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hardepool	Ward	Ralli Bros.
H. Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & C.
K. Strethblane	Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Lawoe		T. M. & Co
M. Nairung		M. M. & Co
Offside O. Osaka	Allen	D. M. Kunwani
O. Lawoe	Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Clinton	Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Pocani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barton	Hom	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Orla	Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardaumhor	Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
4 Fernlay	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
6 Porto-di-Savona	Edvardo	Italian Co
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
9 Vigo	Steels	J. F. & Co
12 & 13 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaish

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
3 City of Exeter	Rae	K. Nixon & Co
4 Yeboshi Maru	Kisunotoko	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S.N. Co
6 Banca	Philips	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.;	
Benlarig		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Athens	Kwant	K. Nixon & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Naroda	G. Bhimji
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Maur	Svensen	
Mexican Prince	Macdonald	
Oolbaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
Reimer	Lemostre	
Salma	Raunusen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	Indo B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Exeter (s) 150 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 436 cwt. mustard seed D. Purshotam, 1,204 cwt. linseed oilcakes F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 2 cases indigo Cox's Shipping Agency, 179 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 1,000 cwt. cashewnuts R. Jeevandas & Co., 600 cwt. dry chillies R. Jeevandas & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 901 cwt. coffee Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt. rapeseed Volkart Bros, 6,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 4,600 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros, 16,000 cwt. groundnuts Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ardaunmhor (s) 2,000 cwt. cotton seed M. Valabdas, 13,500 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

Vigo (s) 4,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

Benlarig (s) 100 bales hemp J. Rustomjee.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Belasco (s) 6 696 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jane Radcliff (s) 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Hartlepool (s) 150 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Porto De Savona (s) 28 cases indigo B. G. Gorio & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

S. S. Novara (s) 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 102 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

S. S. Novara (s) 475 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 20 cwt. gum olibanum A. H. Mawji & Co., 42 cwt. bdellium A. H. Mawji & Co., 23 cwt. buffalo pickers H. G. Sooman, 500 bales cotton twist J. David.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 2,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 100 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 150 cwt. gum arabic A. H. Mawji & Co., 200 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 200 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 600 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 400 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 500 bales Kaisha, 100 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co. T. Yusa, 201 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara 1,000 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 530 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 1,000 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 600 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Penang Maru (s) 500 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 3.

S. S. Shevdagaon from Rangoon Agents, Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—1,055,379 gallons kerosine oil, 2,500 drums benzine, 5,415 cases candles, 1,750 drums 9,000 tins petrol.

S. S. Remier from Port Arthur Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.—88,752 cases refined petroleum, 148 barrels valor oil, 35 barrels cylinder oil, 60 bundles shooks.

S. S. Lawoe from Busreh Dada Mia Khanwani,—36 nos, horses, 18 bundles rose birds, 257 caraboys 35 cases rose water, 3 bags cummin seed, 4 bags pestachios, 325 bags raisins 18 bags figs, 35 bundles 1 bag M. roots, 50 bales cotton, 14 bags salab, 2 bags 1 bundles attari, 127 bags almond kernel, 10 bags old copper, 7 cases colour, 63 bundles 49 gottas skins, 66 balee 124 bundles wool, 162 bags gum, 837 bags almonds, 283 bundles 856 cases, 4,753 baskets. dates.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 2nd February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.880	Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7	,,
Dew point	65.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.735	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4	,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	80.0	,,
Minimum do. do	60.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.NW	
Movement of Wind do do.	216 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Thur.	3	m 10 56	27 6	3	m 5 7	17 11
		11 43a	30 4		4 56a	14 7
Fri.	4	m 11 44	28 2	4	m 5 48	16 10
					5 40a	14 7
Sat.	5	m 0 21	30 6	5	m 6 28	16 1
		0 29a	28 6		6 22a	15 1
Sun.	6	m 0 57	30 3	6	m 7 7	15 6
		1 12a	28 4		7 2a	16 6
Mon.	7	m 1 31	29 7	7	m 7 45	15 10
		1 55a	27 10		7 40a	17 2
Tues.	8	m 2 3	28 7	8	m 8 22	16 3
		2 40a	26 11		8 16a	18 7
Wed.	9	m 2 33	27 5	9	m 8 58	16 11
		3 28a	25 11		8 53a	20 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 7h 12m.	,, 6h 33m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,, Fsbruary 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
Firs Quarter	,, ,, 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 19d.	7h.	58-6m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 3.

A few falls of rain are reported from north Punjab, Kashmir and Upper Assam.

The disturbance in the extreme north has almost disappeared.

Temperature is higher than usual in north-east and Central India, but much below normal in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Local rain in Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.36in. of rain. Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has fallen, but is still in excess at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—No telegrams have been received from Jhansi and Allahabad. Elsewhere skies are clear, humidity is normal or in defect, and temperature, though it has fallen, continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual in Sind. Temperature is in excess during the day at Bikaner and Jaipur and at night at Ajmer and Kotah, but has fallen and is now normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at the coast stations in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred in the extreme northern districts of the Punjab. The depression has nearly disappeared and no precipitation of importance appears likely in the reportig area in India. Temperature has begun to fall in north-west India; it is nearly 8deg. F in defect at Quetta to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 3rd of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	4.05	—3.53
Do. (2nd)	52.1	42.2	71	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	2.60	0.16
Do. (2nd)	68.6	52.3	53	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	4.12	2.04
Do. (2nd)	68.2	59.6	50	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.3	47.7	60	..	0.13	—0.65
Rawalpindi	70.1	39.1	91	0.36	1.01	—3.1
Lahore	75.3	47.3	82	..	0.22	—1.41
Hissar	78.8	49.0	64	..	0.18	..
Ambala	76.7	47.1	89	..	0.61	—1.95
Delhi	76.7	50.9	71	..	0.18	—1.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.6	54.4	54	..	0	—0.97
Mainpuri	81.2	50.0	72	..	0.01	—1.36
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	81.2	53.5	75	..	0.02	—1.15
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.3	46.0	35	..	0	—0.55
Karachi	75.1	57.5	31	..	0.18	—0.69
Ajmer	76.2	53.6	58	..	0.05	—0 81
Jaipore	79.3	50.1	60	..	0.11	—0.78
Kotah	82.8	58.8	45	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	63.8	48.8	50	..	0	—0.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.8	53.1	60	..	0	—0.25
Dwarka	77.9	69.4	54	..	0.19	0.03
Veraval	77.9	68.1	73	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	82.2	54.9	75	..	0	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	59.8	71	..	0	—0.22
Surat	83.5	61.7	75	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	82.4	60.3	55	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	82.4	55.6	64	..	0	—0.34
Neemuch	80.7	53.4	60	..	0.06	—0.51
Indore	82.9	54.1	59	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	55.0	71	..	0.15	—1.37
Saugor	81.8	61.0	46	..	0.09	—1.45
Hoshangabad	84.9	54.8	60	..	0.12	—1.12
Khandwa	88.4	61.3	56	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	92.6	60.8	42	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	92.3	62.5	51	..	0.45	—0.90
Nagpur	92.6	62.8	68	..	0.16	—1.45
Chanda	93.3	64.6	69	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur	89.7	62.6	67	..	0.33	—0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.0	69.3	72	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	81.5	69.7	65	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	84.7	69.9	93	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	85.4	67.0	95	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.7	56.1	63	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	88.5	55.5	54	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	90.2	57.1	51	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	92.6	61.1	43	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	91.0	68.1	47	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	87.3	56.9	66	..	1.70	—0.21
Ahmedabad	88.2	61.1	45	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad(Indore)	93.8	62.6	46	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	91.7	65.5	56	..	0.79	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	72.2	60	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	86.2	69.1	81	..	13 20	7.02
Cochin	90.0	69.7	70	..	8.84	0.26
Colombo	86.4	67.8	82	..	27.84	6.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	66.0	84	..	20.73	14.48
Bellary	93.3	59.7	43	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	92.2	67.2	72	..	9.44	4.78
Madras	88.0	66.2	81	..	21.24	1.28
Bangalore	84.9	55.4	53	..	3.60	0.01
Coimbatore	90.6	63.5	78	..	6.76	1.79
Trichinopoly	91.3	63.6	78	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	..	68.0	91	..	24.23	—4.28

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd February 1916 was 30.110 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and strengthen yourself up. Tastes good, smells good does good. D 14

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 3.)

Mr. D. G. Ommanney District Superintendent of Police Karachi is granted, with effect from the 15th February 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. Hassanali Ghulamali Khan Agha to be a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The linking of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Ankleswar and Wagra shall be discontinued with effect from 7th February 1916 and Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas Desai, Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar and Wagra, to be Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai Joint Subordinate Judge at Broach to be Subordinate Judge at Wagra.

Mr. C. S. Wilson Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, and Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay are specially invested with the powers of a Presidency Ma trate under sections 523 524 and 525 of th. Code of Criminal Procedue, 1898 (V 3, of 1898.)

Mr. D. R. Norman I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the Fir t Class in that district.

Mr. H. F. Ball I.C.S., passed on 11th January 1916, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Hodgkinson to act as Deputy Shipping Master Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. P. Curry.

Mr. A. D. MacPhail Master Mariner, to be an additional Examiner in Stowage and Log at the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. R. O. Sewell, deceased.

Mr. A. F. Ford to be an additional Examiner for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engine-driver at Aden, until such time as the services of the Chief Engineer of a Royal Indian Marine vessel stationed at the port become available.

Mr. P. C. Wren Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been granted two months further extension of the leave on medical certificate.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Arthur Earnest Mould is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st January 1916.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Guy Langdon is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st April 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S. (Retired) to act as Surgeon Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Herbert, I.M.S., (Retired) to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, vice J. C. S. Oxley, I.M.S.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Ronald Edward Wilson to be Second Lieutenant supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 21st December 1915.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Hugh George Rawlinson to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Percy Barnes Haigh to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Charles James John Fox to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant William Burns to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Robert Scott Cree Brown to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Hope Lionel Cross to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Thomas William Keys Hider to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Bolton Grier to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Graves William Eves to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Albert Frederic Lucas Brayne to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1916.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer is granted privilege leave in India for three months with effect from the 8th March 1916.

Mr. Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyanagar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District vice Mr. Moraes or until further orders.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 4th January 1916, an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

CALCUTTA'S VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

When the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta is completed it will incidentally bear witness to the inextinguishable interest taken by Lord Curzon in the city which, in his view, as in that of other people, was not unworthy to be the capital of the Indian Empire. Not the least attractive feature of the Memorial, says the "Statesman," will be the gardens, which will be laid out according to the designs of the best landscape school, largely in accordance with plans suggested by Lord Curzon. These designs will include several ornamental sheets of water, and so far as the northern portion is concerned will almost certainly be accepted by the Committee and the Government of Bengal. With regard to the southern portion, however, some difference of opinion has arisen. Lord Curzon's plan provides for several small sheets of water, which would be very well in their way, but which would not give the unbroken reflection of the main building which is afforded at Agra, for example, by the beautiful aqueduct leading from the gate of the Taj to the Taj itself. An alternative plan, for which Mr. George Girard is understood to be responsible, provides for one sheet of water 120 feet wide, directly to the south of the Memorial Hall, the great advantage of this scheme being that it would permit of such a reflection. In view of the importance of the matter from the standpoint of the Calcutta citizen, public opinion might well be consulted as to which alternative is the more desirable. An excellent impression of the Memorial Hall and environs may be gained from the miniature hall and grounds now being planned out in Belvedere gardens on a plot some 50 feet square, the scale being a quarter of an inch to the foot.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. B20

COMMERCIAL.

CONTROLLING THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

An important conference of the cotton States' bankers was held in New Orleans on December 6th and 7th, says the "Economist," in conjunction with the Port authorities of that city and the officials of the Federal Reserve Board of Washington, to deliberate on the future financing of the cotton crop. If the plans agreed upon by the southern bankers become operative, the cotton crop in future will be placed on the market gradually in place of being "dumped" within a three-month period, as has been the custom in the past, with the attendant break in prices in October-November. The present proposals provide that the liquidation of the crop shall be spread over the whole year, in order that a uniformly higher price and steadier market be assured. It will be recalled that the huge 16 million bale crop of 1914 presented a most anxious problem—and the crop threatened to sell at between 5 and 6 cents. per lb; in fact, a great deal did sell around 6c. Heroic measures were taken with great trepidation, but the withholding of the cotton from the market at these ruinous prices by the American bankers, coupled with their insistence upon the planter raising less of the commodity in 1915, not only averted a calamity, but achieved the unexpected result of establishing a fairly steady present price of 12¼c. per lb.

Briefly, the plan is as follows:—Loans to planters at seeding time are to be contingent upon an undertaking to diversify their crops by planting more cereals, raising more cattle, and a little less cotton. This arrangement will tend to prevent the overproduction of the staple, and incidentally will assist in remedying the great evil of the cotton States farming—the economically unsound "one crop." Co-ordinated with the foregoing is the proposal freely to warehouse the lint as soon as it has been ginned and compressed and to sell it gradually, instead of at once placing it upon the market. Such a plan merely requires that the banks will agree to loan on the warehouse receipts, and under the special commodity rate of rediscount applied by the Federal Reserve Banks every encouragement is given the National Banks to participate in this financing.

Heretofore the large Northern and Eastern banking houses have been reluctant to make loans against cotton warehouse receipts due to the physical character of the warehouses and to the shiftless and irresponsible character of the custodianship. A number of really good public warehouses have recently been erected in Galveston and Memphis, which are making these loans more attractive, and the exceptionally large warehouse now in course of erection in New Orleans, operated by the Port authorities, will undoubtedly provide a warehouse receipt which the banking community will deem choice, collateral, and incidentally greatly facilitate the consummation of the plan proposed at the convention.

This new warehouse is attracting great attention; it is of ideal construction, and its facilities for receiving, grading, compressing, and loading into steamer are all that could be desired. Its capacity when complete will be 2,000,000 bales, and already 120,000 bales are in its keeping. It will undoubtedly prove a great factor, if not the great factor, in carrying out the plans for gradual marketing, in which all the interests of both banking, Federal and State, are united.

Each of the 10 bankers' associations pledged their support to the proposed plans which were warmly supported by the State agricultural authorities, who for years have urged this method of dealing with the situation. The British spinners will undoubtedly find the new New Orleans warehouse prove of exceptional value to them as a place where their purchases may be most safely and economically held whilst in transit.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	..
" "	Imports	15,000
Mid Americans	.. .. ..	7.66—8
Egyptians F. G. F.	.. ..	11.20—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	..	Mar. 11.74—4
		May 11.95—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Mar. 11.48—10
	..	May 12.77—4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

February	7.57	
Feb. March	7.53	
March April	7.51	
April May	7.49	
May June	7.47	
June July	7.44	
July August	7.41	+7
Aug. Sept.	7.31	
Sept. Oct.	7.22	
Oct. Nov.	7.17	
Nov. Dec.	7.13	
Dec. Jan.	7.09	
Jan. Feb.	7.04	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.48	9
Feb. Mar.	7.44	8
Mar.-April.	7.42	9
April-May	7.40	8
May-June.	7.38	7
June-July.	7.35	7
July-Aug.	7.32	7
Aug.-Sept.	7.22	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.13	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.08	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.04	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.00	4
Jan.-Feb.	6.95	5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd. (Unchanged.)

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.65
" " Fully Good	..	5.80
" " Fine	..	5.95
" Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.09
" " Fully Good		6.23
" " Fine		6.38
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.15
" " Fine	..	6.45
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.30
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.45
" " "Fine"	..	7.60
" Scinde Good	..	5.65
" " Fully Good	..	6.80
" " Fine	..	6.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York, March	11.87
Previous closing price	11.86
Futures at New York, May	12.06
Previous closing price	12.06
Spot Cotton at New York	11.90
Previous price	11.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.56
Previous price	11.56
Tone of Cpot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March	11.53
Previous price	11.55
Futures at New Orleans, May	11.82
Previous price	11.84
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	56 7/8

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

	To-day's price.
March	..11.12—6
May	..11.30—7
July	..11.40—7

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 2nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
23,97,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	43,95,000
13,20,000	"	to Bombay	
6,73,000	"	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 1/8.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay 9% above that rate in full.

Rs.			Rs.
10,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	1,17.000
40,000	"	to Bombay	
67,000	"	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 3/32

Min. Rate Received 9% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.

4,88,000 were alloted. to Calcutta.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3/32

Min. Rate Received 9% above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,52,69,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1/4 1/3.

Transfers on—

Calcutta Rs. 9,30,000
Bombay Rs. 2,30,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.
Madras Rs. 1,50,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb.. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot unchgd.		27
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	53/16	unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	53/16	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾	
" " " " 6 "	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about		£720,000
The sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been released.		
£1,00,000 has been earmarked for Egypt.		
Consols 2½ %	53⅞	—⅛
Rupee Paper 5½%	52½	—⅝
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd.		80½
Government Securities 3% unchgd.		69½
Ex: on London at Paris Francs		28.10+4

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

3½% 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£88¼—1⅜
4½% 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£97+⅜

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 2nd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	..	53/3
" " Mutton "	..	56/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	..	Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Feb. 2nd.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb. Sellers. 68/9+6d.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Seller. 66/6+6d.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Paid 69—6d.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex. Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 85/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers. 75/3—3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Value Unchanged. £14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£116	Unchanged.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½	
Copper Braziers	£130	
Yellow Metal	14½	
Hard Spelter	65	
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Garteherrie	£ 5-11-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Sellers. 3/1½

Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe March 3/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTOTN.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATION:

Growths		Fine.	F.G. Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	.. 282	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	..	215/8 ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	222	210½ ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	213/4	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	230	218 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		265	.. ..	"
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	265	.. ..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., Do.	..	250 253	.. ..	May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			.. ..	Mar. 1916.
M. G. Broach	.. ..	292	.. ..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	.. 263/4	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	.. 269	"
H. G. Compta	.. ..	..	.. 290/1	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	.. 292/3	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 3rd, 1916.—5-20 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	216	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	222	214	..	1/25 March
	..	214	206	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	Ready
Jaina (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	1/25 March
	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.) Good staple	..	..	208	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	250	242	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	252	244	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	..	..	1/25 March
	..	256	..	..	1/25 May
Oommawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	255	..	..	1/25 March
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	259	251	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	258	..	..	1/25 March
	..	263	255	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	261	..	..	1/25 March
Kumpti (M.G.)	..	269	261	..	Ready
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	267	..	..	1/25 March
	..	269	261	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M. G.)	..	297	..	..	1/25 March
	..	295	..	287	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	229	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	270	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	265	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	275	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	268	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	292	April/May
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithia Terms, i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per candy of Mr. Jeejeebhoy all charges."

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd February, 1916:—

Cotton	21,628 Bales.
Wheat	18,886 cwts.
Linseed	2,312 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	207 "
Ginjellyseed	4,952 "
Groundnuts	16 879 "
Castorseed	7,224 "
Rice	3,846 "
Myrabollams	2,672 "
Cottonseed	43,781 "
Gram	5,881 "
Joowar	12,295 "
Barley	3,338 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 3rd—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms.		Rail Delivery.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	44	8	0	6	9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	44	8	0	6	9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		44	0	0	6	8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6	7	0	6	13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	6	5	0	6	11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	7	6	0	7	12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	7	13	0	8	3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7	9	0	7	15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	42	0	0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	41	0	0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	40	0	0	....	
Teelseed, Black	.. ..	36	0	0	....	
Poppyseed, White	..	7	8	0	8	0 0
Groundnuts	.. ..	37	8	0	....	
Mowraseed	.. ..	3	8	0	3	12 0
Forward,			Rs.	a.	p.	
Wheat April-May.	..		6	10	0	
Linseed May	.. ..		8	13	0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4	3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4	1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4	1-16d. Mar.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4	7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4	7-16d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4	11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.		195¾
60 d-s. Hong-Kong		141½
Do. Shanghai		192¼
60 d-s. Yokohama		153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept very firm to-day and a fair rise was recorded in almost all shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed considerable activity and a further advance of about Rs. 15 was booked in Deferred shares.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 482½.

Fazulbhai remained firm at Rs. 440.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,045 improved to Rs. 1,057½ but closed at Rs. 1,052½.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,315 to Rs. 1,327½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,040. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,530, Kohinoors to Rs. 672½ and Indore-Malwas to Rs. 155.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 146½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 113. Deferred opened at Rs. 305, improved to Rs. 320 but closed at Rs. 317½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares stood at Rs. 1100.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 882½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 223½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 82.

3 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was slight rain during the week in Karachi. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Dharwar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENGAL, Feb. 3.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON SALES IN THE PUNJAB.

It may interest the public to know something about the Government cotton sales and their bearing on the successful introduction of American cotton, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette." These sales were started by the Agricultural Department very soon after the first introduction of American cotton, the first sale being actually held in 1905.

In the present year six sales were held, viz., two at Lyallpur, one each at Jaranwala and Gojra respectively in Lyallpur district, one at Sangla in Gujranwala district, and one at Jhang. In all 6,000 maunds of *kappas* was sold. Of this quantity 4,000 maunds was pure 4 F, or contained less than 1 per cent. of *desi* cotton. The remainder was mostly 4 F, but in some cases consisted of other American varieties. This quantity represents only a small portion of the area even under 4 F, estimated last year as 6,000 acres, compared to a total area under American of over 60,000 acres. Many *zemindars* sell locally or do not trouble to bring their *kappas* to the auctions. Extraordinary high premiums were obtained this year in some of the sales, viz., at Sangla and Gojra, American was sold at Rs. 11-3 and Rs. 11-2 respectively, the price of *desi* cotton on the some day being Rs. 7-8 per maund. The lowest price was obtained at Jhung, where the local ginners combined and outside competition was negligible. There the price got was Rs. 10-4 per maund only. As an interesting sequel it may be noted that this very cotton was sold afterwards on the same day for Rs. 11 delivered at Chak Jhumra near Lyallpur, and this in spite of the fact that the buyers will have to deliver the seed to the Department at Jhang.

A very large increase in area of American 4 F, is expected in the coming season, especially in Montgomery and Gujranwala districts and in parts of Lyallpur. There is reason to believe that in less than five years not far short of quarter of a million acres of American cotton will be grown in the Punjab colonies.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO OF CANADA.

The amalgamation of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada and the Sun Life which was announced, is not to take place. A cablegram received yesterday says the Canadian Government has disapproved of the proposal as the excellent financial position of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company does not justify the taking of such a step. It may be mentioned that the past year was the best in the Company's history.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

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99/2 Harrison Road Calcutta.

AFTER THE WAR,

BLOCKING GERMAN TRADE.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 10. Mr. Hewins, Chairman of the Business Committee of the Unionist Party, moved in accordance with notice given in December for the consideration of commercial relations after the conclusion of the war. His idea was that in conjunction with representatives of the Overseas Dominions the Government should arrange for a tentative tariff—preferential for the Empire, revenue producing for the Allies, penalising for the enemy. He said his motion was mainly aimed at suggesting a method to shorten the war, and injure Germany's economic policy as much as possible. The key to Germany's diplomacy was not the political, but the economic subjection of the countries she now occupied. The Government should fully and frankly act upon the resolutions adopted at the Imperial Conference. There should be a further Conference of Empire representatives to consult on ways and means to check German designs. We should see that the resources of the Empire, wherever it had a monopoly, should no longer be exploited in the interests of enemies.

Although it was impossible and undesirable to attempt to realise an economic Zollverein for the Empire and the Allies, it was possible to make suitable arrangements with those countries. Nothing would so discourage Germany as making it clear when the war was over that the securities which are the basis of her paper currency will never have a chance of recuperation. When Germany understood that we had taken action in this direciton it would be a material step towards shortening the war.

Mr. Peto (Unionist) Member for Devizes, in seconding, said steps should be taken to arrange with the Allies a policy based on entirely new treaties, and also consider the position of neutrals and the position we should assign to our enemies.

Sir Alfred Mond (Liberal) Member for Swansea, said the war was due to the ambitions, and imperialistic ideas of Germany, regardless of economic and commercial considerations. No amount of legislation, tariff jugglery or treaties would deprive the Germans of the advantages of their encouragement to scientific and technical knowledge. England's banking system was the greatest bar to industrial development. The most serious competition after the war would be by America, not by exhausted Germany, which with a large proportion of its population gone and its finances in a deplorable condition could not flood the world with goods.

Mr. Chaplin (Unionist). Member for Wambledon, said that in 1913. 48 per cent. of the German exports went to Britain and her Allies. Therefore we had an enormous trade power, if we thought fit to use it.

Other speakers urged that the Government should not treat the discussion as an academical one, but give the Empire and its Allies a lead.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), in reply, said that notwithstanding that imports had gone up and exports had gone down the economic strength of the Empire was so well founded that we had stood the strain better than the Central Powers. It was clearly by economic pressure that we should be able to persuade the German Government of the fruitlessness of continuing the struggle. We must dismiss all idea of free trade within the Empire, but not be prepared altogether to dismiss the Zollverein, including our Allies. The difficulties, however, were very great. If a Zollverein between the Empire and its Allies would end the war we should have a Zollverein. (Cheers.) We were prepared for any arrangement that would bring the war to a successful issue.

Referring to the question of free trade within the Empire, Mr. Runciman said the policy of the Dominions ws not likely to be modified. They were determined to raise revenue in their own way, and they must therefore, dismiss the idea of free trade within the Empire. Reference had been made to the production of raw material in the Dominions. The control of metal years ago, passed to Frnkfurt which dictated the production of metals, even in the Dominions. Australia went the length of cancelling by legislation every contract in which the metal organisation at Frankfurt was concerned. Regarding metals nothing could be more whole-hearted than the support given by the Dominions. Consequently we had an abundance of manganese, tungsten and wolfram, while the production of spelter was increasing. Australia had acted in striking harmony and enthusiasm with ourselves. He instanced the prohibition of wool export outside the Empire, the taking over of the wheat crop and the provision of frozen meat. He said the Dominions had shown a wonderful spirit. He believed that any suggestions which arose during the discussions in London would meet with the same warm-hearted reception. We were mobilising the whole economic strength of the Empire during the war. He believed we ought to do everything in our power to injure and ruin German finance, and to that end we should cripple, squeeze and destroy her trade. The Board of Trade was looking ahead. Peace might be very much sooner than some people expected. The real trouble was that when the war was ended and Germany was beaten on sea and on land she might wish to embark on a new economic campaign. It was necessary on making peace to see that Germany did not raise its head in this way. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hewin's motion was carried on the voices.

Mr. Rao, Magistrate of Chandpur, has disposed of the case in which Mr. Prince, a clerk of the steamer Vulture of the India General Steam Navigation Company was charged with assaulting Babu Kumudini Kanta Gupta, a railway mail sorter. The accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 15.

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OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerrah, Busra, Fao, Jask, Koweit, Charbar, and Bahrein will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6 p.m.

P. and O. Steamer Mongolia with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Opera Co., "Grumpy," at 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "Jack Straw," 9-30 p.m.

Mr. Divatia's Lecture on Gujerati Language and Literature, University Office Hall, 6 p.m.

Supplementary Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Mongolia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

SATURDAY, February 5.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood "At Home" to members of Bombay Y. M. C. A., Sir Mangaldas Mansions, Girgaum, 5 to 7 p.m.

Mahaluxmi Races. Tenth Extra Meeting.

Excelsior Theatre, "The Whirl of the Town," 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "The Breed of the Treshams," 9-30 p.m.

Prof. C. J. Sisson's public lecture on "The Tempest," Young Men's Hindu Association's premises, Girgaum Back Road, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "The Spender," 9-30 p.m., The Bandman Opera Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 4.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th:—

Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession or remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted for Class Firing this week end as follows:—

"A" and "C" Troops Saturday afternoon 5th.

"B" and "D" Troops Sunday morning 6th.

Troop Leaders to arrange for members who have not commenced their Class Firing to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

Promotion Officers.—Extract from Government Notification No. 795 dated 1st February 1916 is published for information:—

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Edwin Baird, to be Lieutenant dated 24th January 1916.

A. E. BAIRD, Lt.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

February, 4.

16. Billets.—A. E. J Coys will proceed to billets under company arrangements to-day Friday February 4th. No men must travel without tickets, which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

The advance party detailed to prepare billets will parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. to-day Friday February 4th. One days cooked rations will be carried.

17. Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade will take place on Saturday afternoon March 25th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEFR ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Feb. 3.

No. 39—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 30th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 40—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday the 5th instant at 7 a.m. for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 44—Parades.

Friday, 4th instant, at 4-45 p.m., Battery Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 8 a.m., Arsenal Section.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 45—Parades.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 9-15 a.m., Rifle Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 10 a.m., Section Gun Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 11 a.m., Lecture.

No. 53—Leave.

2nd-Lieutenant F. W. Wilson is granted 10 days' leave out of Bombay with effect from 2-2-16.

Sapper Roger is granted one month's leave from 1-2-16.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6.

March.—L'Entente Cordiale ..... Allier
Overture.—Le Domino Voir ..... Auber
Valse.—Die Hydropaten ..... Gong'l
Selection.—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Serende.—Sizilietta ..... Blon
Melodies from Miss Hook of Holland ..... Rubens.
Polka Caprice.—Les Chanteurs Hongroes ..... Michiels

MAHIM READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The annual gathering of the Mahim Reading Room and Library will be held on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mahim Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Lady Jamsetji Road. Dr. M. C. Javle, J.P., will preside.

HOME NURSING CLASSES.

Lectures on Home Nursing under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club will commence from Sunday next between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. G. S. Vazakar, L.M. & S., will deliver these lectures in English in the rooms of the Chikisak Samuha School premises, Girgaum Road. These classes are open free to persons of all communities.

REPORTED THEFT BY SERVANT.

Fakir Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a Mahomedan, residing at Chowky Mobolla, reports that a servant of his absconded after stealing currency notes, a watch and several other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 479.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki will deliver a public lecture in English on "The History and Working System of a Housing Society" to-morrow at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Prof. C. J. Sisson, of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a public lecture on "The Tempest" to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The Emerson Class will be conducted by Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.) and the Bhagwat Gita will be expounded by Mr. Thakorlal Desai in English on Sunday the 6th at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE.

A general Meeting of the Members of the Committee will be held to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, to consider and adopt the draft constitution of the Indian Students' Friends' Committee and to consider the proposal of electing Dr. J. N. Mehta as one of the Vice-Presidents and Messrs. Motilal Vallabhji and S. S. Mehta as Members of the Executive Committee.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of patients admitted during November, was 72, which together with 99 remaining over from October, made the total number of treated 171. Fifty were discharged as cured, 20 left relieved or of their own accord, six died and 95 remained at the end of the month. The total number of free patients was 97. The actual working expenses of the hospital was Rs. 7,652-4-3, the average expense per head per day being Rs. 2-10-1. The nett loss in the actual working was Rs. 4,283-14-3.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be "At Home" to the members of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. All members of the Brotherhood are cordially invited to attend.

On Sunday the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar.-at-Law, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and five deaths from plague and five attacks and seven deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday. Middle and Lower Colaba, Chukla, Mazagon, Mahim and Worli each reported an attack and a death from plague, while the Esplanade and Umarkhadi sections reported an attack each only. Cholera was absent. The total number of deaths reported on Wednesday was 90 as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 83 of 1914. Out of a total of 2862 rats caught, 35 were found to be infected.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Secretary of the Servants of India Society writes to say that he learns that a certain Maratha woman who represents herself to be the niece of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, goes about amongst his friends and under several pretences begs charity of them. Mr. Gokhale had no such niece, says the Secretary, and this woman is evidently a fraud. It is further learnt that some kind friends among the Parsi community have already extended their charity to her, relying upon her stories. It is hoped that any such deception will be impossible hereafter.

PROFESSOR KANGA'S LECTURE

The third lecture of the year 1915-1916, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Prof. D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.I.Sc., F.C.S. The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with special reference to Air, Water and Fire—Part II." This will be the second of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Colleges and Schools are all cordially invited to attend.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 29th ultimo occurred as follows:—Bombay city 10, Kaira District 0 Surat Town and Port 15, Other places in Surat District 8, Thana District 1, Nasik District 204, Satara District 130, Ahmednagar District 10, Poona Town 9, Other places in Poona District 78, Sholapur Town 79, Other places in Sholapur District 447, Alibag Port 3, Other places in Kolaba District 3, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 126 Hubli Town 19, Other places in Dharwar District 158, Bijapur District 139, Hyderabad District 2 Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 234, Savnur State 2, Satara Agency 10, Akalkote State 46 Bijapur Agency 15, Surat Agency 7 and Kathiawar Agency 3 Total 1,759.

A SANSCRIT SCHOLAR HONOURED.

Shastri Shankerlal Maheshwar, of Morvi the well-known Sanskrit scholar has been the recipient of the unique distinction of "Kavi Shiromani" at the hands of the Council of the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal at a meeting of that body recently held at Benares.

The learned Shastri is a great Sanscrit scholar and the author of several Sanscrit plays for which only two years ago he received the title of "Maha Mahopadhyaya" from the Government. The public of Bombay showed their appreciation of his great learning when last year in the hall of the Morarji Gokuldas Market they presented him with a handsome purse.

BOMBAY CITIZENS AND LORD HARDINGE.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in our report on the meeting to commend the services of Lord Hardinge Prof. O. V. Muller's remarks have been inverted. They should read, "if the Corporation decided to give an address to the Viceroy, then the public meeting might simply pass a resolution expressing its appreciation of Lord Hardinge's administration."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

A splendid audience assembled at the Royal Opera House, last night, to see the farce "What the Butler Saw," and they must have gone away well satisfied with the way they had spent their evening, for every point was received with hearty laughter.

The whole action of the play takes place in the hall of a hydro owned by Sir Charles Foden. The central character is Jack Barrington. He has been staying here alone and has won the effection of all the girls. His wife, to whom he has often referred as his sister Kitty, arrives suddenly. The two agree to be brother and sister in public, and complications naturally arise. Kitty changes rooms with another woman without Jack's knowledge, and when he wants to visit her he finds himself in the wrong room. All might have been well if the parrot had not bitten him. Barrington lures a professor into getting bitten also. However, the attempt to throw scandalmongers off the track failed and Jack had to bear the amusing consequences.

Sir Charles Foden, the proprietor of the hydro, was played with the usual cleverness by Mr. Carl Lawson. The butler was Mr. Wheeler Dryden, who proved himself a comedian of no mean ability. Mr. Charles Howitt made a great success of the part of Jack Barrington, Mr. Elagert was realistic as Abraham Weinstein and Mr. Aleo Mays played his part as the son equally well. Mr. Norman Thompson was the Professor and Mr. Cyril Rawdon the General. All the ladies of the company sustained their rôles with distinction, the principal being Miss Gertrude Godart.

Another notable performance was that of Master Danor Phillips who was a little girl. He spoke with the clear accents demanded of the part and was very natural. At the conclusion the members of the company appeared dressed in the costumes of the Allies and created a great diversion.

To-night "Jack Straw" is to be staged. It is a Somerset Mangham Comedy which is certain to be quite as well done as last night's farce.

THE FINAL LAW EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The candidates for the Final Law Examination of the University of Bombay, recently submitted an application to the University, requesting the authorities to hold their examination in June instead of in March as notified.

A number of candidates, representing the second LL.B. class, with the object of explaining the situation, visited some of the members of the Syndicate, with which the decision of this matter lay. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar listened to the arguments of the students, and, being convinced of the justice of their cause, promised to support the application. The Hon Mr Setalwad, also, plied his word to take an equitable view of the matter. The popular Principal of the Government Law School, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, in forwarding this application of the students, testified to the just grounds laid down in it, and recommended it for the sanction of the University.

In this connection the conduct of one of the Law Syndics deserves particular mention. When the representative deputation of the Law students waited upon him, he, far from allowing them an opportunity of stating their case, did not even condescend to give them an interview, and informed them that he could not be seen.

The meeting of the Syndicate was held on the 28th instant, a short time after the grand ceremony of the special convocation was over. Here the fate of the application was to be decided, and those interested in it, were anxiously awaiting the result. In due time they learnt the disappointing decision that their application was rejected.

None can pry into the secret deliberations of the Syndicate, but the utterances of some of the Syndics lead one to infer the possible grounds, on which this just demand of the students was denied. One of these grounds is that the University had, long ago, given a notice of its intention to hold the examination in March. It would be evident to a perfunctory observer that the evil and injustice can surely not be cured by letting the students know beforehand that they would be constrained to prepare for their examination within an unusually short period of eight months. Another ground for the rejection is, it is believed, that the granting of the request in the said application would be setting a bad precedent for the future. This argument, like the former one, rests on a feeble foundation, and the students had, anticipating the objection involved in it, clearly shown in their petition that theirs being the last examination under the old regime the Syndicate need not be afraid of such an untoward contingency. It may be further stated that a portion of the curriculum, comprising enactments of varying importance, has to be left untouched in the class, and the four months of the summer vacation enabled the students to do justice to the same. In the present circumstances, however, the academic year, falling short, as it does, of the long vacation, entails upon the unfortunate students the necessity of going to the examination with an unsatisfactory preparation all over and a natural diffidence consequent upon it.

Is it too much to hope that the Syndicate will review the decision, they have already come to, in the light of the considerations suggested above?—Yours, etc.,

DEFENDERS OF JUSTICE.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from the 1st April, 1915, to the 22nd January, 1916, are more by Rs. 199,81, 493 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay, was held yesterday, in the Hall of the Association, Mrs. Sheppard presiding.

After prayers had been said by the Rev. Drummond Gordon, Mrs. Palmer delivered a Devotional address, in which she exhorted women to be of service to the Empire during this war.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Miss Whealdon, General Secretary of the Association, read the annual report from which the following are extracts:—

The work of the past year has gone forward steadily and quietly. War conditions have not permitted ventures involving large sums of money, but have brought to our door opportunities which times of peace did not antacipate. The Central building has been the scene of great activity. In addition to the number using the Institute and Home several committees representing other work in Bombay have met here regularly. We estimate that over 100 persons pass through the building daily which means that the total attendance for the year has been over 36,000. From the point of numbers, the statements are encouraging for the total membership has increased from 801 in 1914, to 950 in 1915. There have been 92 social occasions during the year with a total attendance of over 3,000.

The total enrolment in the Commercial School for the year was 32. The progress of this School has been most excellent.

The Financial results have been better than the first months of the year promised. The receipts have exceeded the expenditure with a cash balance of Rs. 2,460. However, we have not succeeded in working at a profit.

To many the Home is the pivot of interest in the Association administration The first floor is reserved for transient guests, also six permanent residents including trained nurses to whom board is furnished at Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per mensem. During the past year we have received 277 guests who pay from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day. This is a far less number than in previous years due to the absence of tourist travel since the war. Two floors of the building are reserved for self-supporting girls who pay from Rs 20 to Rs. 30 per month. The Government grant kindly given for apprentics has made it possible to receive five young women through the year at Rs. 15 per month. Thirty-nine permanent residents and 48 visitors have been in the Home this year.

In behalf of the membership I would express gratitude to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon for their gracious recognition of the Association during the past year.

The report concluded with thanks to the officers and members of the General Committee for their faithful and loyal management, to the Branch Secretaries for the important services they have given and to the members of the various committees, the officers of the Clubs, Dr. Kirg and Dr. Field for medical assistance, and to Mr. Wright for furnishing for the Conference.

ASSOCIATION ADDRESS.

Miss Carswell, then delivering the Association address, said the present war had given women in all parts of the world a wider opportunity than they ever had before of being of service to humanity. People who had never before done anything in their life were now devoting their time and strength to work in one shape or another for the Empire. She enumerated the different ways in which women in England were helping the country. Women all over the world were now swept by a new ideal. Those who had been idle before were now doing some work or other. Since the outbreak of the war they had been learning more about other nations than the English people had ever done before. The greatest lesson which women could teach humanity was the sacredness of human personality. The Association had achieved excellent results in their ordinary work but she asked them, in addition to doing that, to look out and think what was expected of them as women and of this Association, in these times. Their chief duty was to inspire women to service and put them into touch with those who could direct their services into channels where they could be of the greatest benefit.

Mrs. Sheppard said the report of the work done by the Association reflected the greatest credit on its office-bearers. It was almost impossible to realise the amount of work done by the Association during the last year. She thanked Miss Carswell and Mrs. Palmer for the addresses they had delivered, and Miss Whealdon, the General Secretary, for the excellent report presented. She wished the Association continued success.

On the motion of Mrs. Reed, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Sheppard, and the proceedings terminated.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 2.

The following are the results of Wednesday's game in the All-India Championship Tournaments:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Vyas beat Prince Shivaji Rao, 6-1, 6-1.
Sleem beat Kasava, 6-3, 6-3
J. A. D. Naoroji beat Shelke, 6-3, 6-2.
Mohanlal beat Gunjeker, 6-2, 6-0
N. F. Nowroji beat Modi, 9-7, 7-5.
Ranga Rao beat Fyzee, 6-1, 6-2.
Prince Dhairyashil Rao beat Chief of Manavdar, 6-4, 6-4.
Prince Dhairyashil Rao beat A. N. Other (W. O.).

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao beat Prince Dhairyashil Rao and Modak, 6-1, 6-2.
Eugland and Naoroji beat Khasi Saheb and Mehta, 6-1, 7-5.
Colonel and Miss Impey were "At Home" at the courts.

MATHERAN NOTES.

AN IDEAL SANITARIUM.

(By a Visitor.)

MATHERAN, Jan. 22.

As a tonic to the nerves or to clear cobwebs of the brain verily a change up here acts like magic—bright mornings with just a nip in the air make walking or riding an exhilarating exercise and as the roads are well laid beneath shady trees the pleasure can be indulged in to the heart's desire throughout the pleasant day without a sympton of fatigue, in fact with a longing for more at the end. Moreover, the grand mountain scenery which greets the eye, the cool pure atmosphere which refreshes the lungs and the sweet whistling of the little brown bird which charms the ear offer irresistable attractions for visits to the several points where green garden seats are thoughtfully placed arousing a sense of gratitude to the happy discoverers of this Elysium so near Bombay. The hill sides are very steep being a clear drop right down to the plains below. It is stated a gentleman very recently lost a valuable dog which fell over and was seen no more.

Birds are not numerous but there is a variety of the bul-bull, the plumage of the species being almost white with a tail a cubit long.

Monkeys which abound and troop into compounds of houses amusing the inmates with their grimaces are perfectly harmless and feed on the tender leaves. A fellow more daring than the rest pulled the tail of the dog while he was asleep and another stole a whole cocoanut lying unbroken on the kitchen table and disappeared with it.

Notwithstanding the thick foliage and dense jungle growth there was no sign of a hyena, jackal or venomous reptile except in a solitary case where a snake was seen crossing the Charlotte Lake and making its way into a bush on the bank beyond.

The place is noted for its honey and although this is not the season for it a magnificent honey comb four feet long covered with a swarm of bees was noticed on the trunk of a tree.

During the charge of the present Superintendent, Colonel Kharegat, a courteous and energetic officer, several improvements have been introduced especially in lighting and sanitation. Incandescent lanterns prettily hung on branches of tall trees illuminating every path must be a decided boon to the belated traveller and the new pattern of latrine an ingenious contrivance whereby water, sand and hay automatically worked by means of buckets keeps the surroundings scrupulously clean and remarkably free from offensive odour whilst a simple filtering arrangement receives the washings of the kitchen and obviates the necessity for the hitherto disagreeable and unsightly pool of dirty stagnant water. It is a pity however, that every landlord has not yet availed himself of these obvious advantages.

Market rates at the Sunday Bazar are regulated weekly by the Superintendent who attends in person and keeps the prices well within bounds and what cannot be procured here can easily be obtained from any of the shops on the roadside or at Lord's Matheran Stores—a favourite rendezvous where icecream, cakes and drinks can be had. Children and parents have to thank Mr. Lord for the pleasant time he had given them during the Xmas season in the day of lucky-dips, represhment and music in his garden.

In the absence of an English school the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the large hearted fashion characteristic of the Mission very kindly holds an all-day-class free for the few children that remain here leaving it of course to parents to show their gratitude in the shape of a donation or a monthly contribution if they can afford it towards the Poor Fund.

There are no less than seven hotels in this limited area, which in itself is a clinching argument in favour of the sanitarium and the surprising fact that several of the small cottages are owned by Barbers, Butchers, Dhobis and Malis, who posses horses as well, seems to indicate that house property is not a losing concern and perhaps points to the remuneration of the trade.

Bullocks are used to carry the water supply for which the charge of the bhisti who is usually a mali is at present fixed at 2 annas a load.

From annas eight to one rupee each for two hours is now the hire for ponies or horses which are well fed and well groomed and some of which appear to have a touch of the racer in their breed while a few have a touch of the mule as little. Denis who shot over and bruised his face or little George who trumbled off and cut his hand will readily testify. Nevertheless being well trained they are usually safe and a ride is enjoyable.

When the War is over it is hoped the water works will be started and Matheran will be at the zenith of its glory.—Yours, etc.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

HANDICAPS FOR TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Polish 10-2, Patrick 9-12, Forward III 9-10, Silver Balm 9-5, Roseville 9-0, Bandit 8-5, Volsloane 8-5, Binfield Grove 8-4, Lady Muriel 7-12, Bed-Time 7-10, Pretty Good Sort 7-9, Madrina 7-7, Wavestar 7-4, Rolling Stock 7-2, Dumfries 6-10.

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Mile.

Silver Balm 9-7, Magyar 9-3, Jove 9-0, Vanadium 8-12, Mayfowl 8-12, First Call II 8-10, Yellow Jester 8-10, Bed-Time 8-5, Orloff 8-3, Pretty Good Sort 7-12, Double Chin 7-10, Sparkes 7-0, St. Alban 6-0.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Soultline 9-12, Cybele II 9-10, Lusca 9-8, Premiere 9-3, Lady James 9-2, Rolling Stock 9-2, Dumfries 8-10, Corridor 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-8, Motor Wrap 8-6, Decorum 8-0, Arkangelo 8-0, Drill Mistress 7-13, Forfeit 7-5, Chastity 7-3, Maltronus 6-4, Bonfire 6-0.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Singer 9-13, Thank You 9-5, Majbur 9-4, Sparrow Hawk 9-2, Sir Knight 8-8, Beyrut 8-7, Money Gold 7-12, Kayid 7-10, Night Hawk 7-7, Excelsior 7-0.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Singer 10-3, Thank You 9-12, Wellington 9-4, Young Majub 8-12, Polish 8-7, Saidan 8-7, Hidalgo 8-3, Mexico 7-13, Dhaidan 7-12, Ace of Hearts 7-12, Bahlool 7-7, Longboat 7-2.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Lord Roseberry 9-3, Solar Star 9-2, Tammooz 8-13, Malayeb 8-12, Rasberry 8-11, Pasha 8-9, Ata Allah 8-8, Khedavi Miseer 8-4, Section 8-3, Burg 8-3, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Ruby Fish 8-0, Bruce 8-0, Minerva 7-11, Defender 7-10, Investment 7-1.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Patrick 9-12, Forward III 9-10, Roseville 9-0, Volsloane 8-5, Binfield Grove 8-4, Pretty Good Sort 7-9, Madrina 7-7, Rolling Stock 7-2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Silver Balm 9-7, Jove 9-0, Vanadium 8-12, First Call II 8-10, Yellow Jester 8-10, Bed-time 8-5, Pretty Good Sort 7-12, Double Chin 7-10, Sparkes 7-0, St. Alban 6-0.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Soultline 9-12, Cybele II 9-10, Lusca 9-8, Premiere 9-3, Rolling Stock 9-2, Dumfries 8-10, Corridor 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-8, Motor Wrap 8-6, Drill Mistress 7-13, Chastity 7-9, Maltronus 6-4, Bonfire 6-0.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Singer 9-13, Majbur 9-4, Sparrow Hawk 9-2, Sir Knight 8-8, Beyrut 8-7, Money Gold 7-12, Kayid 7-10, Night Hawk 7-7, Excelsior 7-0.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Wellington 9-7, Polish 8-10, Saidan 8-10, Hidalgo 8-6, Mexico 8-3, Ace of Hearts 7-11, Bahlool 7-10, Longboat 7-5.

Two Top weights not having accepted weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Lord Roseberry 9-3, Solar Star 9-2, Tammoos 8-13, Malayeb 8-12, Pasha 8-9, Ata Allah 8-8, Khedavi Miseer 8-4, Section 8-3, Burg 8-3, Mathat-Baig 8-2, Ruby Fish 8-0, Minerva 7-11, Investment 7-1.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bonaparte, Paris, Portugal, Ace of Diemonds, Milos, Quick Fire, Macedonia, Vigilant, Wheeler, Justice, Mangra, Rustom, Silver Ring, Neptune, Speculation, Anveri, Aberdeen, Taiseer and Field Marshal.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday the two semi-finals in connection with the Veterans' Doubles were played and both winners proved superiority at the points by a fairly decisive margin.

With a nice handicap, Clarke and Grey were too much for Pechey and Robinson at "scatch," though they had to fight hard for it. On his side Clarke did most of the work at the back of the court and his volleying was very good, his long shots keeping the others well back. Grey was steady, but let a chance or two of killing go begging. Pechey and Robinson played muchly similar games long driving, and, though returning well, found the start they gave too much.

In the other match, Symons and Rushton easily beat Brewster and Bishop, who had arrived thus far without having had to play at all. They made something of a show in the second set, but failed to win a game in the first. Symons was at the top of his form and with able support from Rushton the final is sure to be well contested.

Results:—

Symons and Rushton, plus 2/6, beat Lt.-Col. Brewster and Major Bishop, plus 3/6; 6-0, 6-3.

Clarke and the Rev. Grey, plus 15-2, beat Pechey and T. Robinson, scr.; 6-3, 6-4.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of last night's games:—

The game R. D. Karve and K. R. Gunjikar v. Bhawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete, 9-7, 5-7, 5-2, remained unfinished.

P. M. Kambata and Eruch Pundole were defeated by Briscoe and E. Harwood, 6-1, 6-2.

H. Belvadi and D. D. Umrigar defeated D. S. Mandyan and M.L.N. Shastry, 6-1, 6-2.

The following games are down for decision for Friday evening:—

J. A. Sakoor and Ali Aziz Ally and M. B. Shirgaokar.

D. D. Pant and Shirgaokar v. Rajaram Murarji and Grandy.

R. D. Karva and K. R. Gunjikar v. Bhagawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending January 29th stood at 6,620 against 8,533 cases in the corresponding week of last year. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,772 deaths, Madras Presidency 366, Bihar and Orissa 592, the United Provinces 1,239, the Punjab 40, Burma 347, the Central Provinces 778, the Mysore State 130, the Hyderabad State 1,271, Central India 81, and Kashmir 14.

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Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 4, 1916.

EMPIRE TRADE.

A cheering item of news yesterday was to the effect that a meeting held at the Guildhall to discuss the question of trade and employment after the war, has recommended the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce and urged the improvement of commercial relations between the Empire and the Allies, so preventing Germany from again acquiring undue influence on trade and employment. The telegram omits to state who got up and took part in the meeting; but it goes without saying that the movement, whatever its origin may be, is bound to go forward. The war has changed the relative values of many things in finance, commerce and politics. Especially is this so on the great questions of policy involving Empire-trade. It may be premised that the fiscal dogmas that have so long swayed Empire-trade policy can no longer be held to be applicable to the conditions after the war. This devastating war has left even Free Trade desolate. The beginnings of the great economic disruption can be discerned in the altered angle of vision of Whitehall, under the operation of which a practical step forward has been taken in promoting a closer financial and commercial association with the Dominions than the straight-laced votaries of the Manchester School had wot of.

The war has brought the impressive lesson home that the resources of the wealth of the Empire are sufficient for the purposes of Empire-trade. A few statistical facts would suffice to demonstrate this simple fact. British imports in war time from the Dominions, India and the rest of the Empire aggregated in value over 241 millions sterling for the twelve months ending June 30, 1915, as against 212 millions sterling in the corresponding period of the record year, 1913. Canada's dependence on Germany and Austria-Hungary as export markets is represented by one per cent. of her whole export; New Zealand one and a half per cent., Australia ten per cent. Or take the British export side of the Empire-trade account. England exported one hundred and fifty million pounds' worth of goods to the Dominions and India and the rest of the Empire, in twelve months, but, the whole of her export trade with the Central Powers, worth over forty-five millions sterling, absolutely perished. 'In casting the Imperial account we find that the great joint family to which we belong are our greatest customers: the foreigner (and our enemy) is least of all. The foreigner spends shillings in the purchase of goods of British manufacture, whilst the members of the Imperial family spend pounds. New Zealand in 1913 spent nearly £10 per head upon British goods: Germany less than 12s. 6d. The expenditure per head in Australia, South Africa and Canada was respectively £7, £3 10s. and £3. *In the United States it was six shillings.* ("The Empire Partnership": By Percy Hurd and Archibald Hurd). England is the Empire's banker. In the Dominions, India and the rest of the Empire 1,800 millions sterling of British capital is sunk, and apart from Imperial family ties, self-interest demands a further extension of fiscal reciprocity. The foundations have been laid of the superb structure of Empire-trade and interdependence, and thanks to far-seeing men like Mr. Lloyd George the superstructure has come into view somewhere above plinth level. The first to come was the censorship on new capital issues, whereby foreign issues were penalised, and a stringent system of financial preference extended to the Imperial family. Next in order of time, and of vastly greater importance, came a trade prefference within the Empire and between the Allies upon the far-reaching implications of which it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell. The terms of this alliance may, however, be briefly indicated. England, France and Russia agreed that their war material should be drawn, in the first place, from the home countries of the Allies, and next from England's world-wide dominions. Failing supply from these sources, and only then, were the Allies to indent upon foreign sources. That was the beginning of an Allied and Imperial preferential arrangement which is full of the happiest augury for the future after the war. In the very interesting work of Mr. Hurd, referred to above, there is a reference to the stupidity of the past, full of significance from the point of view of Empire-trade as it has been viewed in the past and as it is viewed at the present time. We give the story as the authors give it:

"An incident related ten years ago by a leading timber merchant who was Vice-President of the Timber Trade Federation (Canada) illustrates the change that in passing over the (Imperial) government departments in this matter of Empire-trading. The British Government required a very large quantity of decking for naval barracks. It had become a habit to use foreign pitch pine, and no tender for anything else would be looked at in official quarters, although British Columbian pine was admirably adapted for the purpose,—it is indeed used by the United States Navy,—and could be supplied at less cost. *That was the old spirit.* The new spirit is indicated in the action of the War Office in January last (1915), in removing, at the instance of the Canadian Government, the embargo hitherto imposed on the use of Canadian white pine or spruce in Army tenders."

The great lesson of the war,—learned, be it confessed, at tremendous cost,—is that the Imperial family is quite able to satisfy Imperial necessities in war, as in peace-time. We cannot go into the whole question, in all its economic bearings, on the present occasion. Taking the case of India for a moment, surely, it is up to the Imperial Government to make India less dependent on outside sources of supply of the commonest necessities of decent living than obtains under a fiscal dispensation which has robbed her of her economic soul and left her with a physical power of production of raw materials, dependent on the fickleness of the monsoons! Take such a thing as the production of paper-pulp. What a sad commentary on the *laissez faire* policy of the past, which has left India stranded, as far as the supply of paper is concerned. It is not alone an economic question and does not exclusively concern a branch of fiscal policy. That,—no matter what the cause may be,—which deprives India of access to her own market for the supply of paper, is bad policy, economically and politically. Every source of enlightenment is dried up for her, when paper becomes too costly to purchase. There is little consolation to be derived from the fact that this is war-time. But the plain fact is that no matter whether it is war-time or peace-time, India is perfectly capable of supplying all her wants in respect of paper (not to mention other wants) and that it is the duty of Government to help forward every movement for the development of an industry which has been a very pitiful prey to the old, bad policy of *laissez faire*. In short, an active, benevolent policy in the promotion of Indian manufactures and trade should be adopted, in consonance with the policy of Imperial preference in finance, commerce and administration.

A MODEST DEMAND AND ITS TREATMENT.

A very modest resolution, according to to-day's telegram, was moved in the Madras Council urging on the Government the importance of continuing and, if possible, of extending in small factories experiments in industrial processes suited to the conditions of the Presidency and that for this purpose the services of competent experts be obtained. The resolution, as it stands, does not ask from the Government more than what is being actually done by Governments in every other country It does not ask Government to start any new industry but merely to perform their legitimate function of showing industrialists and capitalists in the country the way to start such industry,—by initiating experiments in industrial processes. Such experiments, in the present state of scientific education,—thanks to the lack of facilities,—cannot be undertaken by the people themselves and hence the necessity of engaging the services of foreign experts for the purpose. All this has been time and again recognised by Government themselves,—though little has been done so far. As Mr. Todhunter admitted, on behalf of the Madras Government, the resolution only asked for a continuation of what the Government were already doing in a small way. But, apparently, the acceptance of even this modest resolution was repugnant to the representatives of the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce. It is difficult to judge, from the brief telegraphic summary, the exact nature of this opposition. Certainly no one interested in the industrial future of the country has ever demanded that Government should initiate new industries. What has legitimately been demanded is that Government should provide favourable facilities for the initiation of such industries by the people themselves. But to say, as the representatives of the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Madras are reported to have said, that Government should have no industrial policy, is certainly to take an extremely short-sighted view of the functions of a modern progressive State as far as industry and commerce are concerned Such an attitude cannot promote any co-ordination between Englishmen and Indians on which, as they piously state, a proper training of Indians in industries must depend.

Notes of the Day.

The Mystery of the Moewe.

The idea that the Appam had been captured by a submarine was extremely doubtful from the beginning. Submarines, even the larger kind that are now afloat, cannot afford to put prize crews on board the vessels they capture, and the latest report that the Moewe is an armed tramp is much more likely to be true. If that is the case, her career is likely to be shortlived, as sooner or later, and probably the former, she will come in the way of an Allied cruiser. In view of what has been happening recently in the United States, also, it is extremely likely that she was fitted out in and came out of an American port,—a fact which, if it is established as a fact, will be extremely awkward for the President and his cabinet to explain, in view of the precedent of the Alabama case when Great Britain had to pay heavy compensation to the Federal Government. The mistake that the Commander of this privateer, as she apparently is, has made is in sending one of his captures into a neutral port. He might have gone on sinking British steamers and allowed the impression to exist that their loss was the work of submarines, though even in that case he was bound to be caught ultimately, seeing that he had nowhere to go for supplies and refitting. By sending the Appam to Norfolk Island he has solved the mystery for us and provided the clue which should enable the British cruisers to run him down. According to the story retailed by the German commander, Bergen, the Moewe has been through a whole series of heroic combats. But this version must be accepted with a certain amount of caution. It is unlikely that any of the vessels which the Moewe encountered were armed with anything more than a single 4.7 for defensive purposes, and it is possible that some of them were not armed at all. The heroic combats were probably contests in which the Moewe, with her battery of guns, had a very easy task to perform. But it is necessary for the German case to pretend that her victims were sunk in equal combat.

The Health of the City.

It is to be regretted that the conditions of health in Bombay continue to grow worse steadily week by week, albeit by slow degrees only. The mortality rate stood as high as 30.31 last week, with a total of 571 deaths. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate stood at 20.44, though, it must confessed that the past quinquennial mean (34.40) was higher even than that recorded last week. The main factor in the heavy mortality of last week was small-pox, which is now officially declared to be epidemic in the city. No less than 77 attacks and 33 deaths were registered during the period, as compared with 46 attacks and 14 deaths of the week previous. This dread disease shows no signs of abatement and it is to be feared that in the current week too the toll will be at least as heavy. It remains with the residents of the city to take every precautionary measure to stamp out the ugly disease as rapidly as possible. Plague registered 18 attacks and 10 deaths, being two attacks and two deaths less than in the previous week. The mortality from other important diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 26, other diseases of the respiratory system 189, tubercular diseases 13, debility and anæmia 58, diarrhœa 32, dysentery 9, malarial fever 3 and enteric 3. The total number of births last week wos 408.

How to and How Not to Town Plan.

The subject of town-planning is now very much to the fore in this as in many other parts of the country. But the success of the operations of the Bombay Town-Planning Act will largely depend on the extent to which the ideas of town-planning are properly brought home to the people as well as to those who are to enforce them in practice. To ensure this the Government of Bombay have done well to depute Mr. Mirams, their town-planning expert, to tour in different parts of the country and explain the objects of the Act. Mr. Mirams has recently been lecturing at Sukkar and he has adopted a novel and effective method of illustrating his lectures by lantern slides. The slides prepared by him were excellent illustrations of "How to do it" and "How not to do it" and included views bearing on the subject taken in all parts of the Presidency as well as Sind. Sukkar and Karachi had their share. The opening slides entitled "What Town-Planning Means" gave very concisely the case for town-planning and also showed what it did not mean. Some of the parallel points are well-worth quoting:—

The bringing into the market of land which without a Town-Planning scheme would in all probability never be anything but agricultural land.	Not the levying of heavy improvement charges without commensurate benefits.
Conformity to a definite plan of orderly development, into which each improvement will fit as it is wanted.	Not the immediate execution of the whole plan.
Preservation of historic buildings and buildings of religious veneration with all their traditions.	Not the destruction of old land-marks and temples.
The Development of an Indian City worthy of civic pride.	Not an imitation of European cities, but the utilization of what is best in them.
Control over the future growth of your town with adequate provision for future requirements.	Not haphazard laying out of buildings and roads with resultant costly improvement schemes.

Municipal Amenities.

The business of our municipalities, is, as a rule, conducted with due decorum and propriety. Lately, however, several regrettable incidents have occurred, which must pain all those who wish to see local self-government in the Presidency advance along right lines. The first of these incidents occurred a few days ago, when, in spite of repeated appeals made to him by the senior members to maintain the best traditions of the House by respecting the Chair, a member of the Bombay Corporation persistently refused to bow to the President's ruling on a point of order, and only gave in when the President declared his intention of adjourning the meeting in the event of the member persisting in his attitude. The incident arose out of another member rising to make a personal explanation in the middle of a speech, a procedure to which the speaker objected The President ruled that the member who rose to make a personal explanation, was perfectly in order and the next day he cited a rule to show that he could allow a member to speak when he liked. A similar incident happened at a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality last week, when a member refused to obey the President's ruling and only the latter's threat to adjourn the meeting brought him to a sense of his duty.

Is Winking in Order?

The third incident occurred at a meeting of the Surat Municipality a few days ago. It could not, however, be properly included in the category of "deplorable" incidents. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Hudson, the Collector of the District, presiding at a prize-distribution, had committed the indiscretion of saying that the members of the Municipality would be better employed in indulging in healthy out-door sports than in delivering long, windy orations at the meetings of the civic assembly. We are quoting from memory but the gist of his remarks was to the above effect. This idiotic collectorial pronouncement naturally put the councillors in a bad humour with themselves and with everybody else. Several members protested against the strictures passed upon them by the Collector, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked by unwonted heat and passion. Matters assumed a threatening aspect, but happily the tension was relieved by a member rising to a point of order and asking the President in grave tones whether it was parliamentary to wink! He informed the President that he had noticed a councillor winking at another with a view to influence his voting! It was a point of order on which even the ablest Speakers of the House of Commons would have found it beyond their powers to rule, and the President of the Municipality wisely made no attempt to solve it. The point of order however, served the useful purpose of putting the councillors in good humour with themselves, and the rest of the business on the agenda was quickly disposed of.

Calcutta University.

It was a coincidence that the annual meetings of the senates of the Calcutta and Bombay universities were held on the same day. But while the Senate of the Bombay University met on Saturday last to consider what was one of the most revolutionary proposals ever placed before it, the Senate of the Calcutta University had the infinitely more pleasant task of adopting a very satisfactory annual report of the work of the University. The report bore evidence of the increasing number of candidates for the various examinations and of the increase in passes. A few figures will not be out of place. They reveal, in some respects, a striking contrast between the doings of our own University and that of Calcutta,—and favourable to the later. Thus, the number of candidates registered for the matriculation examination was 12,617 of whom 7,598 passed, those registered for the Intermediate Examinations in Arts were 5,871 and of these 2,952 passed; and of 3,006 candidates who appeared for the B.A. Examination 1,428 or over 47 per cent. passed. The University sent out during the year as many as 252 Masters of Arts, 241 Bachelors of Science, 57 Masters of Science, 260 Bachelors of Law, 93 Bachelors of Medicine and 22 Bachelors of Engineering. A remarkble feature of the results of the Arts Examinations was the high percentage of failures in English. Thus, of the 4,886 candidates who were unsuccessful in the Matriculation Examination, 4,391 failed in English, the corresponding figures for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations being 2,227 out of 2,534 and 1,158 out of 1,422, respectively.

Radium in the Garden.

The attention of those interested in Indian agriculture may be drawn to a new and remarkable fertilizer recently discovered by Prof. Scammel. According to the "Herald of the Golden Age," at Beaufort, in County Kerry Ireland, crops of turnips, carrots, beans and Indian corn, planted in the ground and treated with "lignaite" (the radium bearing coal), were grown in six weeks less time than those planted in ordinary soil, and produced much larger yield,—the Indian corn attaining a height of nearly nine feet. As the "lignait" is found, writes a correspondent, in all coal mines, its use is made possible for every agriculturist and by its action in hastening as well as increasing the growth of crops may be expected to add very greatly to the supplies of home-grown food,—a matter of urgent national importance. It is also interesting to note that peat and coal are closely allied and contain all the vital and necessary constituents of plant-life, the radio-active properties of "lignaite" forming by the generation of heat a natural hot-bed which promotes and assists rapid growth. Here, then, is an apparent solution of the "fertilizer" problem,—a substitute for some of the existing 'manures" which are repulsive to refined taste and spoil the flavour of many vegetables.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

APPAM CAUSE CELEBRE.

BRITISH DEMAND RELEASE.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

ALL WELL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The British Ambassador at Washington has demanded the release of the Appam and her return to her owners in accordance with the Hague Convention which superseded the Prusso-American Treaty of 1828. The State Department has ordered the release of the Appam's passengers.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Heir-Apparent has committed suicide owing to illness.

The rainy spell in Mesopotamia has passed and the Tigris is falling. General Aylmer's column, advancing up the Tigris, is in good condition and is encamped within 25 miles of General Townshend's force at Kut-Al-Amara For the present the operations are confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire.

The Russians have advanced in the Caucasus towards the Tchorokh river. They drove back the enemy near Kermanshah in Persia.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the raid by Zeppelins are now 59 killed and 101 injured.

In the Salonika Zeppelin raid 13 persons were killed and 16 injured including three soldiers. The Bank of Salonika was burnt down.

A Sub-Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade to consider measures to safeguard after the war, British industries most open to Germany competition, suggests the formation of a Ministry of Commerce.

The German Foreign Office has telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff, which, it is hoped, may lead to a final understanding on the Lusitania question.

The Commonwealth war loan of ten million sterling has been oversubscribed.

THE APPAM'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

SUICIDE OF TURKISH HEIR-APPARENT!

THE VOYAGE OF THE APPAM.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CAUSE CELEBRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The arrival of the Appam has caused a tremendous sensation, as it is the first instance of the Germans capturing a liner, while the question of the Appam's status is likely to make a *cause celebre* in international law.

The German commander has already circulated a story that the Appam captured two British ships while crossing the Atlantic, with the object of proving that she was used as a cruiser and thus ought to be interned. He admits that the Appam offered no resistance.

He says he captured her four days after she sailed. He took her to to Norfolk, fearing lest he might meet a British cruiser if he went to New York.

When the Appam passed Virginia Capes she was asked to state her name. She replied that she was the German cruiser 'Buffalo.'

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S CONTENTIONS.

It is stated that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Count Bernstorff are going to Norfolk. The former has already interviewed Mr. Lansing. It is stated that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice insists that the Appam be returned to her owners in accordance with the constant British contention that a belligerent is not entitled to bring a prize into a neutral port, which contention Germany upheld at the Hague.

The American attitude on the question is so far non-committal. The only parallel case in the war is that of the British steamer Farn, which was taken to San Juan with a German prize crew a yea ago. Mr. Bryan ruled that the Farn was a German auxiliary cruiser and ordered her internment.

CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE.

TRAMP WITH CONCEALED BATTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NORFOLK, VIRGINA, Feb. 2.

The Appam is still under the guns of the fortress and the passengers are promenading the decks.

Captain Harrison told the American pilot that the Appam was moving at a fair speed on a bright clear morning when he sighted a tramp approaching. He had no fear and made no preparations.

Suddenly, the tramp fired, and Harrison hove to. Simultaneously the tramp's canvas forecastle dropped, revealing a battery of large guns. The Appam surrendered without resistance.

A prize crew went on board under the guns of the raider and disarmed and imprisoned the crew and liberated twenty German prisoners who assisted the prize crew.

The Appam was then headed for America. A German was stationed at the wireless instrument and received messages, though sending none, and thus ascertained the whereabouts of British cruisers from which the German commander Berg steered.

Sir Edward and Lady Merewether and Mr. Fred James are safe on board the Appam.

THE MOEWE'S EXPLOITS.

AS RELATED BY CAPTAIN BERG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Norfolk, Virginia, telegraphs that the German Commander Berg says that the capture of the Appam took place sixty miles North of Madeira on 16th January.

The Moewe on the 17th engaged the Clan Mactavish and sank her after an exciting combat. Fifteen of the crew of the Clan Mactavish were killed.

The Appam returned and picked up four others from the water. The commander of the Moewe then ordered Commander Berg to sail for America.

On 10th January the Moewe sank the Farringford and placed a prize crew on board the coaler Corbridge. On the 13th she sank the Dromonby, the Author and the Trader and on the 15th the Ariadne with a cargo of wheat.

SAFETY OF APPAM'S PASSENGERS.

JOYOUS SCENES AT SHIPPING OFFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

It is announced that the Appam had nearly half a milion sterling of bullion on board. There were joyous scenes at shipping offices when relatives were told that the passengers were safe.

The report which reached shipping circles a fortnight ago that a German ship had escaped from a neutral port becomes significant in view of the marauding Moewe. That the Moewe escaped from Kiel Canal is regarded as most unlikely.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Bank of West Africa says that the bullion on the Appam amounted £30,000.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has applied to Mr. Lansing for the release of the Appam and her return to her owners in accordance with the Hague Convention which, he argued, superseded the Prusso-American treaty of 1828.

The German Embassy maintains that the treaty is applicable and permits the internment of the Appam as a naval auxiliary and her subsequent return to Germany.

PASSENGERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb.

Count Bernstorff has formally claimed Appam as a prize under the Prusso-American treaty.

The State Department has ordered the release of the Appam's passengers.

The immigration officials will refuse admission to 14 persons as indigent. These include several Germans from the Cameroons.

HEIR-APPARENT OF TURKEY.

COMMITS SUICIDE!

OWING TO ILLNESS!!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Heir-Apparent, Prince Jussuf Izzeddin, has committed suicide owing to illness.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Newspapers doubt whether Jussuf Izzedin committed suicide and hint at foul play. He was an Anglophile and advocated peace with the Entente.

MINING ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENTS BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—There has been mining activity in Artois.

French artillery carried out very effective bombardments in Artois Champagne, Woevre and Lorraine.

FRENCH BATTERIES ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 2.

The Communiqué says French batteries have been active wrecking convoys and blowing up an ammunition depot.

BRITISH PATROLS CAPTURE TRENCH.

SURPRISE ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The British communiqué says last night one of our patrols after shooting the sentry threw hand grenades into a hostile trench and established themselves at the Northern end.

In the morning the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our trenches on the Ypres-Pilken road. The attack was not preceded by artillery bombardment and was easily repulsed by our fire.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS.

ENEMY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

It is officially announced that General Dobell reports that Haywood's column occupied Baing and Nkan after defeating the enemy in two engagements with slight loss and Cole's column occupied Lolodorf. Large enemy convoys continue to enter Nuni.

NEWS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

THE TIGRIS FALLING.

GEN. AYLMER'S COLUMN IN GOOD CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following message dated 2nd February, has been received from "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia:—The rainy spell has passed. The river is falling and now we have clear cold days with dry wind, drying up mud and frost at night.

Our column, advancing up the Tigris, is in good condition despite exposure and severe weather and is encamped within 25 miles of General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara. The conditions of the western front are repeated here with modifications.

At Shaikh Saad by throwing back their left flank entrenchments at right angles to their front, the Turks turned our enveloping movement into a frontal attack and again at Umm-al-Hanah on the 21st January a frontal attack was forced upon us by the Suwaicha marsh on which the Turks rested their left. The Turks' trenches at Shaikh Saad were of excellent design, being deep and narrow and the troops could move quickly along them from point to point without exposing themselves. Some were held by Arab irregulars and cavalry, others were connected by communication trenches with reserve posts in the rear. The position was the same on both the banks of the river. Apart from these Turkish tactics the country offers its defenders three natural advantages against enveloping movements by the invading force proceeding along the river. The first is the absence of water inland. The second is the presence in many places, of impassable swampy ground extending to within a mile or two of the Tigris as at the Al-Hannah marsh. The third is the uniform flatness of the terrain and the consequent entire absence of natural cover to the attacker whether the movement be frontal or enveloping.

In addition to having to attack positions skilfully prepared under German supervision, our troops in Mesopotamia are fighting under disabilities peculiar to the country and have to advance under heavy fire over a ground void of any cover upon the enemy's position. The Turks are adept in trench work. They dig deep and narrow. Moreover mirage and the flatness of the ground help them often. The first thing one sees of the enemy's positions is the glints of their bayonets. Here there are no protective hedges, villages, or banks, but only flat baked illimitable sand. Instead of a quick bloody rush measured by seconds over the distance of a hurdle race our infantry come under rifle fire at two thousand yards, also in this moving battle they can have no communication trenches to curtail the zone of fire. The climate conditions too compare with the worst that was experienced in France in the winter of 1914. In few campaigns has our army, British and Indian been so hardly tried or so valiantly proved. Now owing to the recent halt the conditions are becoming more like France. Communication trenches have been cut and second line transport is accessible. For the moment the operations are confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire.

Later, yesterday, our cavalry successfully raided a hostile Arab encampment carrying off a quantity of sheep and cattle.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

A VILLAGE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—The Russians advanced towards the Tchorokh river pursuing the Turks and captured a village on the southern shore of Lake Van.

The Russians drove back the enemy near Kermanshah in Persia.

WESTERN RUSSIA.

ENEMY ATTACKS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.

A communique, says:—

Some attempted German attacks in Western Russia, were arrested by Russian fire.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The King has sanctioned the appointment of Sir James Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, and Charles McLeod, as Knights of the Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

ZEPPELIN RAID CASUALTIES.

59 KILLED: 101 INJURED.

A CHURCH AND A CHAPEL DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Press Bureau says that the casualties in the recent raid by Zeppelins, are now 59 killed and 101 injured.

A church and a congregational chapel were badly damaged and a parish room was wrecked. Fourteen houses were demolished and a great number less seriously damaged. Slight damage in two places was done to railway property.

Only two factories, neither of military importance, and a brewery were badly damaged. Two or three other factories were slightly damaged. The total of bombs hitherto discovered is 300. Many fell in rural places without result.

The utterly inaccurate Berlin official report of the raid further proves that Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their positions or shape their course with any degree of certainty.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

STAFFORDSHIRE SUFFERS MOST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Unofficial accounts of the Zeppelin raid show that the Zeppelins arrived on the Norfolk coast at five in the afternoon and one dropped a message saying:—"We shall return later." It was five on Tuesday morning before the last Zeppelin departed.

Most of the damage was done in Staffordshire where there were ninety casualties.

The first intimation of the arrival of the raiders was the extinction of lights in theatres and cinemas. Some continued by candlelight. There was no panic among the population.

A bomb fell in a mission meeting, killing three ladies, including the speaker and injuring several. Another bomb fell in a billiardroom killing a player.

Most of the houses in one street in a Midland town were destroyed. Five members of one family, grandfather, grandmother, daughter and the latter's two children were killed.

Another Midland town was plunged into darkness and tramcars and works stopped and a Zeppelin passed over without dropping a bomb. The inhabitants listened to an explosion in a town 12 miles distant. Thinking the raid was over they resumed life but at midnight a Zeppelin again appeared and bombed the outskirts. Little damage was done.

The Coroner at an inquest in Lincolnshire pointed out that fity bombs were dropped but only three persons were killed in Lincolnshire. He did not doubt that the result of the raid would be to make the Britishers redouble their efforts to punish the miscreants.

ZEPPELINS USE SEARCH-LIGHTS

A TRAIN'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Zeppelins used searchlights and threw out flares.

The Mayoress of one town was seriously injured.

Passengers in a train heard a Zeppelin crossing and recrossing the railway and dropping bombs for half an hour. The train was not touched.

The details of the bombing of a mission meeting in Staffordshire, show that the wife of the vicar was standing reading the Bible to an audience of 200 women and girls when a bomb fell between the room and the church. A blinding flash occurred and then darkness. The Vicar's wife, another lady and a girl were killed on the spot. The screams of the injured were terrifying.

The two clergymen present were injured but they assisted heroically in the work of rescue. The church and the vicarage were partly wrecked.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—The enemy on January 31st renewed vain attacks on the positions at Mori which we firmly hold.

Our artillery fairly caught a column marching at San Martino.

South-west of Martino a detachment made a bold incursion into an enemy trench hurling fifty bombs with devastating effect.

GERMAN TRADE COMPETITION.

PROPOSALS TO MEET IT.

TRADEMARK REGISTRATION IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A Board of Trade sub-committee recommends measures to safeguard after the war, British industries most open to German competition.

The recommendations include larger funds for research and training, uniformity in the patent law throughout the Empire, trademarks distinguishing foreign goods, greater financial assistance for British industries, formation of a Ministry of Commerce, reorganisation of the consular service and tariff protection where necessary.

The Committee says with reference to trade maks that the Indian Government should be urged to reconsider the question of the establishment of trademark registration in India.

COMMONWEALTH'S FRUIT INDUSTRY.

WAR LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2.

The Commonwealth has informed the Imperial Government that arrangements have already been made to ship one and a quarter million cases of fruit. The entire stoppage of export will ruin small growers.

The war loan of ten million sterling has been oversubscribed.

SALONIKA RAID.

BANK BURNT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Salonika on Monday night. Two projectiles fell in the Greek Prefecture and the third on the Bank of Salonika which was burnt down. Other bombs caused slight damage.

Thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured including three soldiers.

An enemy aeroplane has been brought down west of Salonika and two airmen were captured.

ALLIES RETALIATE.

ENEMY ENCAMPMENT DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 3.

Fourteen French aeroplanes have bombed and greatly damaged the encampment at Petrits in retaliation for the Zeppelin raid on Salonika.

DUTCH MAIL BOAT BEACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Dutch mail boat Prinzes Juliana has been damaged and beached at Felixstowe. She apparently struck a mine. Seventy-nine passengers and crew have been landed at Harwich. None is missing.

The mails have been saved.

SMACKS AND TRAWLER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Three smacks and a trawler have been sunk in the North Sea.

LUSITANIA QUESTION.

HOPES OF FINAL UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.

Berlin has telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff, which it is hoped, may lead to a final understanding on the Lusitania question.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOPEKA, Feb. 3.

In a speech here President Wilson said that it might be necessary to use force to vindicate the rights of Americans and protect international law.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford have arrived in England.

DUTCH MINISTER OF FINANCE RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.

Dr. Treub, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

PATANA HIGH COURT.

OPENING CEREMONY.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Feb. 3.

Never before in the history of Patna any public function attracted such large and influential gathering as gathered this morning at the ceremony of the opening of the Patna High Court by his Excellency the Viceroy. Long before the appointed hour the shamiana, was full to overflowing; Rajas, Nawabs, Zamindars, Durbar officials, Lawyers, University men and general public including a number of ladies presented a most picturesque appearance. The road by which his Excellency arrived, was gaily decorated with flags and buntings and at various places beautiful arches were put up welcoming his Excellency and wishing success to British and Allied arms. Among the prominent people present besides the Lieutenant-Governor were the Chief Justice of Bengal, members of the Local Executive Council, the Chief Justice and Judges designate of the Patna High Court, excepting Mr. Atkinson who has not yet arrived from Home, Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council representing Bihar and Orissa, Additional Members of the Local Legislative Council and other principal officers of Government and officers-designate of the High Court. His Excellency left Government House under the usual salute accompanied by an escort of the Bihar Light Horse and on arrival was met by the Lieutenant-Governor and staff. After inspecting the guard of honour of British and Indian infantry which was drawn in front of the shamiana his Excellency entered the shamiana in procession amidst a flourish of trumpets. After his Excellency took his seat on the dais the Lieutenant-Governor introduced the Chief Justice and the Judges-designate, the District and Sessions Judge the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the Registrar-designate.

SIR EDWARD GAIT.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in requesting his Excellency the Viceroy to declare the High Court open said:—"Very little more than two years have elapsed since your Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the building before us. Since then the financial situation resulting from the war has made it necessary largely to reduce the expenditure on our new capital and the construction of the Secretariat and other buildings has in consequence been postponed or retarded, but it was recognised that whatever else might suffer nothing should be allowed to delay the establishment of the provincial High Court. The construction of this building was, therefore, pushed on with the utmost possible expedition and our thanks are due to Mr. Searight and the officers who worked under him and to the contractors, Messrs. Martin and Co., for their unsparing exertions, which have had such a satisfactory result. Our thanks are also due to the Government of the United Provinces for allowing us to make use of the plans which had been prepared for the Allahabad High Court by their architect Mr. Lishman and thereby enabling the work to be started at a much earlier date than would otherwise have been possible. It is a matter of great gratification to the people of this Province that this building has been completed before your Excellency lays down the reins of your exalted office and that on the eve of your departure from India you have been able to find time to come once more to Patna to declare their High Court open."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency in reply said:—

Your Honour, ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place let me give expression to the feeling of immense pleasure that this opportunity has given me of revisiting Bankipore and seeing once more my friends of Bihar and Orissa and to be able to leave India in a few weeks' time with the feeling and knowledge that all is well in this young but steady and loyal province and that its progress and development are assured under the able and sympathetic guidance of Sir Edward Gait, your Lieutenant Governor. In opening the building in which the new court that has been created by his Majesty for this province will begin its work within the next few weeks, I am about to perform an almost unique duty and one which I do not think has fallen to the lot of any previous Viceroy. The Chartered Courts of the presidency towns are children of the old Supreme Courts and as such have been sitting continuously from the days of Warren Hastings. So we can hardly look for a precedent in their case for the present ceremony. The only other existing court established by his Majesty's letters patent is the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces and as far as I have been able to ascertain no public ceremony marked the inauguration of that court in the year 1866 or at any rate if there was one it was not performed by the Viceroy of that day. It is, therefore, my peculiar privilege to stand alone among those who have represented the Crown in the Indian Empire in presiding at the opening ceremony of a building which is to house a new chartered High Court. This is particularly gratifying to me as it permits me to witness the final steps, I may say, the placing of the coping stone of a great administrative reform which I am happy to say has been brought to its fruition before the close of my term of office, and which I believe to be full of hope and promise for the future and tending towards the steady and progressive development of India in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of her people. The new province of Bihar and and Orissa at whose birth I assisted when the announcement of its creation was made by his Majesty the King-Emperor at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, is now to receive what has always been regarded as the outward and visible sign of the full development of a province, a development to which other provinces of India have aspirations, but which you are now about to see realised.

THE JUDGES.

I think when I look at this fine building that the people of this province may congratulate themselves in many ways on their new institution. It will be adequately and even magnificently housed and the building itself is an emblem of the great functions the court has to discharge not only in its decrees as between man and man but as great and perhaps even weighter in its decisions as between the individual and the State. You are also greatly to be congratulated on the personnel of the Judges of your new Court which is such as, I am sure, will create confidence among all classes. You are indeed fortunate in your future Chief Justice, for Sir Edmund Chamier is a lawyer of great reputation and of the ripest experience who has won his spurs both in the courts and on the bench. You have in Mr. Atkinson a judge fresh from the traditions of the home courts. The Civilian element includes officers of wide experience of the province while in Mr. Justice Sharfuddin and Mr. Jwala Pershad you have men who were born amongst those to whom they will administer justice. The court then will commence its work under the most favourable auspices. In one sense it reaches back in historical connection through the High Court of Calcutta to the days of Sir Elijah Impey and in another sense it is a new court which will have its own traditions and reputation to establish. And I trust and have no doubt that the traditions and reputation it will create, will be such as to make it respected and honoured by the people amongst whom its work will be done. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my pleasure at seeing here on this occasion the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. For I feel that it is a fitting occasion to acknowledge very warmly the assistance and sympathy which the judges of that court have so unsparingly given in solving the problems and the difficulties that have arisen in the establishment of this new court. These difficulties have now, I hope, been successfully surmounted and we can rest assured that the duplication of courts will enable both alike to keep in the most intimate touch with the local conditions that prevail within their respective jurisdiction and also to exercise a close supervision and control over the proceedings of the subordinate judiciary.

A LESSON TO ENEMIES.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has referred in his speech to the fact that even under the shadow of the great war this building has been proceeded with in order to enable the new court to come into existence at the earliest possible date. I think there is something in this which might give the enemies ground for reflection. It seems to me that they might find a lesson in the fact that the British Government even under the distractions of this troubled time pursued with unfailing vigour the aim which it has always proposed to itself as one of the fundamental objects of all good government, the desire to facilitate the administration of justice to all its subjects. The greatest credit is due to those members of the Public Works Department and others who have helped to raise the building within so short a space of time. It seems only the other day that I was laying the foundation-stone and now the stately fabric is completed. This happy result is very largely due to the energy and ability of those entrusted with the construction of the building and I wish to associate myself most heartily with what Sir Edward Gait has said regarding Mr. Searight and the officers who worked under him and regarding the contractors, Messrs. Martin and Co., whose distinguished senior partner Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee I am very glad to see here today. My only regret is that my old friend Sir Charles Bayley to whose tact and determination the completion of this building owes so much, is not present to-day to see the fruition of his labour.

Anxious as your province has been to possess her own High Court I am aware that you also look forward eagerly to the time when you will have your own University and your own Engineering and Medical Colleges. These are very proper aspirations and will no doubt be fulfilled in due course of time and you need have no fear that your ambition will suffer from lack of sympathy on the part of the Government of India. But in the meanwhile I would ask you to remember that though the war has not been permitted to interfere with the steps necessary to the foundation of this court, yet many other excellent schemes have had to be suspended on account of their cost and all of us have had to make sacrifices to try and ensure the ultimate triumph of our Empire and our ideals. The noble edifice of our Great Empire is founded on justice and cemented with mercy and I am proud to think that during my Viceroyalty this fresh contribution to its stability has been completed and to feel that I am here today to bear witness to it. With my earnest wishes that the labours of this Court may be inspired with wisdom, justice and mercy I will now proceed to open the building.

His Excellency then proceeded to the main door of the High Court accompanied by his staff, the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, members of the local Executive Council and the Chief Justice Justice and Judges designate of the High Court. On arrival at the main door Mr. Searight, late Chief Engineer in charge, and Mr. Brebner, Executive Engineer, in charge, and Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, representative of Messrs. Martin and Co., contractors, were introduced to His Excellency. Sir Rajendra then presented His Excellency with the golden key and His Excellency opened the High Court. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice designate then conducted him to the Chief Justice's court and showed him other principal rooms of the building. His Excellency showed great interest in inspection after which he returned to Government House.

LATER.

Later in the noon his Excellency the Viceroy visited the new Government House, under construction in the new city, and spent some time in thorough inspection of its surroundings.

Owing to indisposition the Maharaja of Darbhanga was to his great regret prevented from attending this morning's function.

To-day is observed here as a public holiday and has been a day of rejoicings to the citizens who have at last seen their ambition realised.

To meet the Viceroy the Lieutenant-Governor gave a garden party this evening. The beautifully laid out and extensive grounds of the Government House were gaily decorated and a very enjoyable evening was spent by the guests who numbered several hundreds including the leading citizens of this city as well as Rajas and Zemindars. To the regret of all his Excellency was not able to be present, otherwise the function proved successful.

At to-night's dinner at Government House about fifty guests including some of the Judges-designate were present.

His Excellency and party left to-night for Benares by special train.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 2.

Lord Carmichael who arrived here this morning paid a visit to Saranath accompanied by Sir James Meston and party from Circuit House. His Excellency went on the grounds of the ruins and saw the excavation works. He also went into the museum which has been built by the Government and which contains remains of Buddhistic monuments.

Among arrivals to-day were the Maharajas of Kashmir, Alwar, Nabha and Kotah.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair arrived this evening and was met by the Hon. Dr Sunderlal and other members of the University Committee.

Mr. M. K. Ghandi who also arrived by the same train was given an enthusiastic reception by the volunteers and students of the Central Hindu College. He was garlanded on alighting from the train.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day the examination of all the accused having been brought to a conclusion some more evidence of a purely formal character was tendered by the Crown.

The Special Commissioners then proceeded to frame charges. Seventy-one accused were charged on various counts, namely, with waging war, attempting to wage war and abetting the waging of war against the King-Emperor abetting the commission of mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor, and attempting to seduce soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty, collecting men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs, manufacturing bombs, printing and circulating seditious literature to excite disaffection towards his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in India, committing dacoities accompanied by murder and abetting the commission of these offences, as well as of murder.

The charges were read out to the accused who all pleaded not guilty and expressed their desire to call evidence, except two accused who did not wish to call any evidence.

It is believed that over 1,000 witnesses will be called by the defence.

CONSERVATOIRE DE MUSIQUE.

PROFESSOR V SECRETARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher an application was made in a suit brought by Gabriel Philip Sandre who was for some years Professor of Music at the Conservatoire de Musique against Madame Vivienne Dagmar, Secretary of the Conservatoire, praying that the plaintiff be examined "de bene esse."

The plaintiff is a French subject and in consequence of the war he has been ordered to France.

Madame Dagmar appeared in person and opposed the applications. She said it was a false case brought against her to recover Rs. 8,000. The plaintiff had made an application himself to go to France and was going there at his own risk. He was a cripple and has got bad legs and he was going to France to get out of a case which she will bring against him for misappropriation and breach of contract. She asked for time to prepare her defence and cross-examine the plaintiff. His Lordship fixed Monday next for the examination of the plaintiff.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

The "Home" which has existed for over 40 years in Bombay has always been generously supported by kind friends and benefactors, being an Institution almost entirely destitute and depending on the charity of the public.

We heartily thank the kind friends who so generously helped us of late and we pray that God may bless them for their charity.

At the same time we must confess that we are obliged to ask for further help, owing to the large number of inmates, many of whom are unable to do anything for themselves. The scanty income will not allow us to clear our monthly bills, more so, as the price of foodstuff has gone up high and the contributions from foreign countries have entirely stopped since the beginning of the war.

We trust in our heavenly Father, who provides for the birds of the air and in the help of kind hearted friends who will have a great reward for all they give to the poor.

SISTER M. KILDA, F.C.,
Superioress.

INDIA'S INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

AN ADDRESS BY SIR LEONARD ROGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal last night, Lieut-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers delivered an interesting address on some therapeutic advances made in India and the need for further investigation of indigeneous drugs. The lecturer gave examples of valuable work which has been done in the past in order to show the immense value of successful investigations of this branch of medical science and then indicated the lines on which further similar results may be expected to be obtained. He then gave detailed history of quinine and ipecacuanha and its active alkaloid emetin. Continuing he dealt at some length with the history of these two alkaloids, because they were the most definitely specific remedies against very common and fatal diseases of India. He insisted on the immense value of researches on pharmacology. Countless lives in Bengal alone had been lost through quinine and emitin not having been sufficiently used in the treatment of malarial fevers and amoebic dysentery respectively, in the middle of 19th century in the case of quinine and until 95 years after the discovery in the case of emetin. There were many other important indigeneous drugs which might well repay scientific study.

An Indian drug, which has for long retained its reputation as the best known remedy for leprosy, is Chaulmoogra oil, but unfortunately on account of its nauseating qualities very few patients could tolerate sufficient doses. Dr. Heiser in the Phillipine Islands has been injecting it into muscles and although this is a painful process some of his patients who were treated with this process for some two years have been immensely benefitted. A few are said to be practically cured. It was at Dr. Heiser's own suggestion that the lecturer took up the work on this subject land had been endeavouring to obtain an active principle of the oil in form suitable for hypodermic injections. With the help of Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur he had obtained a product which causes very little pain on injection and appears to have done some good in a few cases.

FACILITIES FOR INVESTIGATION.

In conclusion, Sir Leonard said:—"Lastly, I come to the all-important practical question, namely, what facilities exist in India and especially in Calcutta for investigations on these lines. For a number of years an indigeneous drugs committee has existed, but it can safely be said that the results of their labours have been disappointing. I already mentioned excellent work recently done on Chinchona derivatives by Dr. Macgilchrist under the Indian Medical Research Fund of the Government of India, but I do not know of any other such work in recent years in Bengal, although Dr. Hari Nath Ghosh has reported the trial of some indigeneous drugs at the Campbell Hospital. Although there is so little to report in the way of progress, I regret to have to call attention to a serious retrogression in one important respect. Upto two years ago we had an economical section of the Indian Museum in Dr. Hooper, one of the Fellows of this Society, an able and experienced analytical chemist, but on his retirement under age rules his place was not filled and the indigeneous drugs committee is now deprived of one of their most valuable and essential workers. On the other hand, I am glad to say that sanction has been accorded on the suggestion of Surgeon-General Harris, I.M.S., Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College, to the employment in the new laboratories of the School of Tropical Medicine when it is eventually opened at the end of this war, of a whole time Professor of Pharmacology, while the Hospital for Tropical Diseases now being constructed entirely by public contributions will afford additional and excellent scope for the very difficult work of testing clinically any drug whose physiological action may have been worked out by the pharmacologist. We also have at the Museum in Dr. Carter an economic botanist to collect plants for analysis and search for alkaloids, etc. One missing link is retired and not yet replaced, i.e., the analytical chemist with special knowledge of the highly technical subject of chemistry of alkaloids etc., whose vacant post, I sincerely trust, will be adequately refilled without unnecessary delay. Then the investigation of indigeneous drugs and extraction of their active principles to test their physiological and therapeutical properties to be worked out in Calcutta research laboratories and our great hospitals may proceed on scientific lines at greatly accelerated pace and can hardly fail to furnish new and important additions to the armouries of physicians all over India.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. APCAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The death is announced of Mr. A. G. Apcar, head of the well-known Apcar family at the advanced age of 89. He was probably the eldest Armenian resident in Calcutta and one of the wealthiest citizens having extensive landed property in Calcutta.

Joining his uncle's firm of Apcar and Company early in life as an assistant, he became a partner. The well-known sportsman Sir A. A. Apcar was his nephew and had junior partnership, after whose death the deceased became the sole owner.

The firm which flourished during the most prosperous period of opium trade with China, possessed a line of shipping to the Far East which was sold to the B. I. Company some four or five years ago. Its managing agencies in jute mills and colliery companies have also been transferred of recent years. Among many acts of generosity of the deceased were the building of a new parsonage for the clergy of the Armenian Church and a new Block in Armenian College for extra dormitories and class rooms.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

THE POWER TO ARREST.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 12A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, a Bombay Government notification authorises all Magistrates of the First Class and all Police Officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector under the Government of Bombay to arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has acted, is acting or is about to act with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India. The Government also direct in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of the said rule, that any such officer may commit any person so arrested to the House of Correction at Bombay and elsewhere to any Central Jail, and may from time to time remove such person from any one to any other of such places of custody.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

An important resolution which came up before the Madras Legislative Council today was that which urged the opening of a College of Commerce at Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction said that the Government had in view starting of an Institute or College of Commerce in higher accountancy and auditing and that the proposal will be given effect to soon after the war.

Another resolution of equal importance urged on Government the importance of continuing and if possible of extending, in small factories experiments in industrial processes suited to the conditions of this Presidency and that for this purpose the services of competent experts be obtained.

The resolution was opposed in strong terms by members representing the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce who urged that the Government should have no industrial policy and it was their duty to assist and not to initiate new industries. There should be closer coordination between Indians and Englishmen and it was only by this means that Indians could receive proper training. They also denounced the idea of getting out experts to this country to teach Indian youths. If Indians wished to learn business of factories and mills they should begin with cooly work and then rise to the top of the ladder.

Mr. Todhunter on behalf of Government, said that since the resolution only asked for the continuation of what Government was already doing in a small way he would accept the resolution.

The Council closed its deliberation today.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Share Market continued dull and inactive both for coals and for jute; but towards the close the tone of the latter improved with more inquiry in evidence. In other directions there was very little trade reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24/8, Jumoni 3/12, 3/14, Kuardi 13, Teetulmuri 11/8.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord.) 378. 3rd Cive (ord.) 103/8, 104, 105, Empire (ord.) 23/2, 23/6, Fort William (ord.) 106, 107, 107/8, Fort William (prefs) 119 120, Gourepore (ord.) 344, 345, 346, Kamarhatty (ord.) 295, to 297, New Central (prefs) 116/8, Northbrook (ord.) 20/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bankura Damuda Railway 3 p., Bengal Bonded Warehouse A 900, Bengal Bonded Warehouse B 110, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 95, Dunbar Cotton (prefs) 45, 46.

Government paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 82/14 to 83 and small lots were done at Rs. 83/4 to 83/6.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party, who left Bombay on Wednesday night for a tour, in Kathiawar, reached Dharangadhia yesterday at noon. The arrival was public. In the evening his Excellency visited the State medical institutions, lakes and Police Lines. Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Rani Saheb. His Highness the Raja Saheb entertained the distinguished visitors at a banquet at night.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who returns from Benares on Sunday, will leave Lahore again on Wednesday, the 9th instant, by special train for a tour in the Rawalpindi Division and will return to Lahore on February 28th.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th January 1916.

It is understood that Mr. M. K. Gandhi will visit Nagpur about the middle of March.

Mr. Fagan, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will make a tour in the Ambala Division, where lack of rain is causing some anxiety.

When the Lahore Special Commission has completed its labours Major A. A. Irvine will proceed on furlough.

Mr. A. Langley, Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Punjab, will proceed on eight months' leave about the middle of March and will be succeeded by Mr. H. Calvert at present on special duty in the Registrar's office.

Captain C. B. Walker, 31st Punjabis, A.D.C. to General Sir J. E. Nixon, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

When Mr. Kettlewell, Additional Secretary to the Punjab Government, proceeds on leave in May next, he will be succeeded by Mr. French; Mr. Boyd, Settlement Officer, Sialkot, succeed Mr. French, as Director of Land Records.

Mr. R. C. Manuk, a leading practitioner of Bankipore, has been appointed Government Advocate while the post of the assistant has been offered to Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Deputy Legal Remembrancer. Mr. W. S. Coutts has been appointed Registrar of the High Court.

THE "TELEGRAFF" OFFICE RAIDED.

POLICE SEIZE DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.

The newspaper "Telegraff" has been raided by the police and documents impounded.

It had been threatening to publish documents proving widespread smuggling if the Government failed to extirpate smuggling.

SIR ROLLO GRIMSTON'S DEATH.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

At the inquest yesterday on Sir Rollo Grimston, evidence showed that Sir Rollo Grimston had cancelled his resignation on the outbreak of war, and was most disappointed because the Medical Board refused to pass him for service. A verdict of "suicide while not responsible for his actions" was returned.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The King and the Secretary of State for India were represented at the funeral of Sir Rollo Grimston at Kensal Green.

JAPANESE STEAMER ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Japanese steamer Takata Maru collided with the tanksteamer Silver-shell off Cape Race and was abandoned. The crew was saved.

AWARDS FOR FIELD SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The London Gazette contains the following awards for services in the field.

TO BE C. B. Brigadier-General J. H. Travers, Bigadier-General W. Cayley, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Giblin.

The following officers are all of the Indian Army:—

TO BE C. M. G. Brigadier-General Knatchbull, Major J. Bald.

TO BE BREVET. Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Fergusson.

TO RECEIVE THE D. S. O. Lieut.-Colonel Firth, Major W. Battye, Captain N. Money, Captain Phipson.

TO RECEIVE THE MILITARY CROSS. Captain G. Atkins, Captain Cornish, Lieutenant G. Chambers.

SIR J. WILCOCKS PROMOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Lieut-Generals Sir J. Willcocks and Sir H. Plumber have been gazetted generals.

PANAMA CANAL CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel can be guaranteed.

The Canal will probably be closed for two months.

CREW OF THE PERSIA.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL'S SYMPATHY FOR SURVIVORS.

A number of the crew, mostly saloon servants, saved from the steamer Persia having reached Bombay by the steamer Medina in rather distressing circumstances, Mr. Alfredo de Casanova, the Consul-General for Portugal, on being informed of this fact, took immediate steps to help the unfortunate men, by all the means in his power. His Excellency visited their Club at Mazagon last week and spoke some kindly words to them, telling them that the local Government like himself was deeply grieved at the great loss suffered by the Indo-Portuguese community by this further act of German frightfulness. He asked them to convey his sympathy for the families of those who had perished and assured those that survived of his constant support. He was sorry that there were some turbulent spirits in Bombay who taking advantage of the circumstances endeavoured to create trouble for the P. and O. Company. He told them that though the matter would be distasteful to him he would have to take serious steps against them. He advised the men to do their duty loyalty to their employers and that he would personally see that the P. and O. Company treated the case of those men who had perished as well as of those who had survived in a generous and sympathetic manner. All the men appeared much pleased and satisfied with the manner the Consul-General had dealt with their case. His Excellency told them that he was sorry that the survivors were in sore straits, and gave each of them ten rupees to meet with their urgent wants. His Excellency was thanked by one of the men, and loud *vivas* were given as he drove away from the place.

The Government of India have decided that an officer promoted from the ranks in a Territorial unit in India should on being granted a commission as Second-Lieutenant receive a minimum rate of pay for a Lieuteaant of the army of his service and should also receive special Territorial allowance as for a Lieutenant.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by Messrs. W. A. Lee and Co., of Calcutta, for a branch line of railway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Chakardharpur to Jaintgarh via Chibassa, a distance of about 54 miles. This survey will be known as the Chakardharpur-Jaintgarh railway survey.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

DESTRUCTION OF A MILITARY CONTRACTOR'S GRAM.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

AMARCHAND MAGANLAL AND ANOTHER *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY BY DR. H. P. DADYBURJOR.

The petitioners were charged before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, with the offence of exposing for sale gram unfit for human consumption, on the 30th September 1915, under section 417 of the Municipal Act for the City of Bombay. (of 1888.) The Magistrate ordered that the parched gram in question should be destroyed at the expense of the accused.

During inspection by the Sanitary Officer of the Bombay Municipality, very offensive smell was detected at Falkland Road and it was traced to House No. 104 where the accused had his godown. On opening the godown, damaged gram was found therein. A suit regarding the damaged gram was pending in the Small Cause Court and so with the consent of the owners the godown was locked pending the decision of that suit.

One Ali Mahomed had entered into a contract with the Commissariat Department to supply for the use of Indian troops gram and the said Ali Mahomed had entered into a sub-contract with the petitioners for the supply thereof. The grams being found unfit for human consumption were rejected by the Commissariat Department.

The Magistrate found that the grams were bad and unfit for human and even for animal consumption. On 1st and 2nd October when Dr. Dadyharjor, Dr. Goldsmith and others examined them, the dampness had gone into them and there were insects in them. The parched gram in question was tendered to the Commissariat Department in pursuance of a sub-contract for the use of the Indian Troops. It was for the consumption of the Indian Soldiers themselves and not for horses. It had been contended by the defence that inasmuch as the Municipal Authorities did not take the stuff in question before a Magistrate on the 30th September or 1st October, the Chief Magistrate's Court had no jurisdiction to order the destruction. Under the circumstances of the case their contention could not prevail. Practically the Municipal Authorities had taken possession of the gram because they had put their locks on the godown though no doubt the accused also put on the locks: As the evidence clearly established that the stuff was quite unfit for human consumption on 30th September and 1st October last when the Municipal Officers examined it and it had been also found by the Judge of the Small Causes Court that the stuff was bad even before the 30th September it could not be urged that the stuff was good on the 30th September and it deteriorated between that time and the time it was taken before a Magistrate and hence the accused had been prejudiced by the Stuff not being taken forthwith before a Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments rejected the petition.

Mr. Pilgamkar appeared for the petitioners.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PAYMENT DURING WAR.

CLAIM BY LIQUIDATOR OF A HOSTILE FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

WILFRID RYCROFT PADGETT, Liquidator of the Firm of Bume and Reif, Bombay, Plaintiff *v.* JAMSHEDJI HORMUSJI CHOTHIA, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, who by a license, dated the 24th of November, 1915, had been appointed by the Government of India to collect and get in, receive and enforce by any legal proceedings, payment of any debt due to, and claim and demand by the firm of Bume and Reif, being a hostile firm within the meaning of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, dated 14th November, 1914, against the defendant, a merchant, to recover a sum of Rs. 15,017-8-11 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 18,016-9-3 from 15th December, 1915, till judgment.

The defendant had ordered certain goods through Messrs. Bume and Reif in 1913 and after the goods were delivered to him, had passed five promissory notes at different dates. The total amount of the promissory notes was Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff as manager and liquidator of that firm had made frequent demands on the defendant for that sum, but nothing was paid by him. The plaintiff had obtained a license from the Governor-General to collect and get in, receive and enforce by any legal proceedings, payment of any debt due to the firm of Messrs. Bume and Reif which was a hostile trading firm in Bombay.

Mr. H. C. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity raised the following two issues:—(1) Whether the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this suit, and (2) whether the license was not "ultra-vires." He also contended that the defendant was not bound to pay interest since the outbreak of war, for those periods during which there was no license given to the firm to recover their outstandings.

Counsel admitted the execution of the promissory notes by the defendant.

Mr. Campbell put in a license issued by the Governor-General and a letter from the controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the license was given under Ordinance 3 of 1914. His point was that the Governor-General had no power to give a license to Mr. Padgett (the plaintiff). A license could be given to the firm, but not to an outsider.

Mr. Campbell submitted that Mr. Padgett was a manager of the firm. It was really for the purposes of this suit that the license was given.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that no ordinance gave the right to the Governor-General to vest the right to sue another person. As regards interest, he submitted that they were not bound to pay interest from the 4th of August, 1914, (the declaration of war) upto the 15th of August, 1915, when the first license was issued. His case was that during the period of war the principal sum was not payable and therefore interest was not payable during the interval that there was no license. Even if they were willing to give money, there was no person appointed to whom they could have given it. From 4th August, 1914, to 14th November, 1915, (the date of the first license) they were not liable for interest. Counsel cited vol. 1, Dowling and Rylands, page 16, and two American cases reported in 2 Dallas, page 202 (1789) and 15 Wallace's Reports, page 185. (In the latter case it was held that interest on loans made previous to, and maturing after, the commencement of the war ceased to run during the subsequent continuance of the war, although interest was stipulated in the contract.)

Mr. Justice Macleod asked Mr. Inverarity whether there had been any cases in England. Mr. Inverarity said that he did not know of any.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

"Between the 2nd April, 1913, and the 14th August, 1913, the defendant signed five promissory notes for various amounts payable on demand with interest at 6 per cent. in favour of Messrs. Bume and Reif. Deducting various payments made from time to time there remained due for principal and interest when the suit was filed Rs. 15,017-8-11. When war broke out between Great Britain and Austria the firm of Bume and Reif became a hostile firm. On the 9th February, 1915, a license was granted to the firm of Bume and Reif on the application of W. R. Padgett, assistant manager of the firm, under the Hostile Foreigners Trading Orders to carry on business under certain conditions. The license was to remain in force until the 14th August, 1915. On the 15th August, 1915, a fresh license was granted to the firm for the purpose of winding up their business which expired on the 14th November and on the 17th January, 1915, it was notified in the Gazette that an extension after that date had been refused. But on the 24th November, 1915, a license was issued to Mr. Padgett with the previous authority of the controller but not otherwise to bring, institute, defend, compromise or refer to arbitration any action, suit or other legal proceeding, relating to the property, credits or effects of the said Bume and Reif. The license was to continue in force until the 31st January, 1915. Mr. Padgett accordingly filed this suit on the 17th December, 1915, as liquidator of Bume and Reif with the consent of the controller.

The claim is admitted but it has been conetnded that the plaintiff cannot maintain the suit and that the license giving him leave to take legal proceedings against the debtors of the firm is "ultra-vires." In my opinion the license as granted to the plaintiff was within the powers of the Governor-General acting under the provisions of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Orders."

LIABILITY TO PAY INTEREST.

Then is was contended that the defendant was not liable to pay interest from the date of the outbreak of war until a license to trade had been issued. This raises a novel point. The common law of England must be applied, but there is no direct authority which lays down what is the common law. In Dec Belloix v. Lord, p. 16 (1822), the plaintiff sued on a promissory note signed in Paris on the 27th December, 1787, payable six months after date. The defendant pleaded limitation but there was no evidence that the plaintiff had been in England since the making of the note. The jury asked whether they were bound to give the plaintiff interest as well as principal and the learned Judge charged them, that interest being the damage for the detention of the debt, the question was peculiarly for their consideration. The jury gave a verdict for the principal only. A rule was moved for to show cause why the verdict should not be increased but the Court held that the question of interest had been rightly left to the jury. Abbott C. J. concluded: 'But there is another objection to the plaintiffs recovering interest on the debt for during the greatest part of that time he was an alien enemy and would not have recovered even the principal in this country and at all events during that portion of the time the interest would not have run and it would even have been illegal to pay the bill while the plaintiff was an alien enemy.'

AMERICAN CASES.

If this view is correct, it seems that the question of allowing interest during the period of hostilities ought not to have been left to the jury. I have been referred to several American cases on the point and though these are not to be considered as authoritative, I may refer to the principle which can be extracted from them to ascertain whether it is so consonant with the dictates of common sense that I may safely assume that it agrees with the common law of England. The result of these American cases may be stated as follows:—The existence of a state of war between the respective countries of the debtor and creditor suspends the accrual of interest when it would ordinarily be recoverable as damages and not as a substantive part of the debt. So limited, the reason of the rule is obvious that a party should not be called upon the pay damages for retaining money which it was his duty to withhold and not to pay it over. It is essential to the application of the rule suspending interest when the respective countries of the debtor and creditor are engaged in war that the circumstances be actually such that the payment of the debt was made impracticable if not impossible. Then interest is not suspended in cases when the creditor, although a subject of the enemy, remains in the country of the debtor or has a known agent there authorized to receive the debt.

These propositions, I accept, with the proviso to the latter that interest will be suspended if the payment to the alien enemy resident in the debtor's country has been expressly prohibited. Sufficient materials were not placed before me during the argument to enable me to decide whether during the whole or any part of the period from the outbreak of war until the 9th February, 1915, such payments were expressly prohibited or whether for any part of the time owing to the action of Government there was no one in Bombay authorised to collect the money due by the defendant and if the parties cannot agree upon this there must be a further hearing."

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Lordship has reserved the case further and has reserved his judgment as regards the point mentioned above.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & G, Yemnabai, widows, & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed & anr, Little & Co, Part head, 21-1-16.

Long Cause.

1001-11.—Crawford B & Co, Bai Aishabai, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & ors, Little & Co, Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Further directions and costs on Ag. Commor's Report.

317-12.—Patell & Ez, Amtubai, widow, v. Javerbai & ors, Patell & Ez, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Ag. Commr's Report.

870-13.—Patell & Ez, Dattatrya Vinayak Dadarkar, v. Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadarkar, & ors, D J Mantri, Jeh S M & H, Moti & D, Jeh G & B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

947-15.—S A Tyabji (for a paper), Dhondu Babu and anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, and ors, In person, Pandia and Co, Part Heard.

938-15.—Little and Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji, v. Jethmal Ramdayyal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D and Co, Rampratab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji and anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinimini, Purnanand & Co.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal Rugnath and ors, Tyabjee D & Co.

310-15.—Littlel and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, v. Jivandas Mulji and anr, Khunderao L & M.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

347-14.—Rustomji G, Ruttonbai, widow, v. Marwari Mahadeo Bhagwandas Nemani, Purnanand & Co.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1481-15.—Dubash & Co, Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Bhicabhai Dharahcey & anr.

For Consent Decree (In Court).

1441-14.—F P Parri, Manchubhai Balgovindas, v. Bhau Damodhar Ravat, & anr, Deph F & D.

For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Part heard.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, as per J Or ¶/21-8-15.

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Long Cause.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinnath Damodar Kale, & ors, Manch & N, Part Heard, 4-12-15.

Reference.

L A Ref 2-15.—E F Nicholson In Re Government, v. Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhang. Daph F & D, Crawford B & Co.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Bhagwan Raoji driver of motor car No. 2979, belonging to Messrs. Weld and Co., with rash and negligent driving, so as to endanger human life.

The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday morning motor car No. 4280 driven by Mr. C. Copp-de-Vore was taking a curve from University Road into Mayo Road to go towards the Queen's Statue, when the accused, who was going along the Mayo Road, came up at an excessive speed, and instead of keeping to his course on the left suddenly swerved to the right, with the result that a collision occurred, the mudguards of the complainant's car being damaged. The accused was going at an excessive speed and could not pull up his car before it went on to the Oval. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 40. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the matter, in which Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, a solicitor, had presented an information, charging Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madon editor, printer and publisher of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi," with defamation. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued, calling upon Mr. M. P. Madon to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation.

The Select Committee on Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill which was to have met on Thursday has been postponed until Monday next.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B22

SPECIE BANK CASE.

CLAIM AGAINST THAKORE OF MORVI.

TERMS AGREED UPON.

In the suit filed by the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, against the directors of the Specie Bank, for damages for misfeasance and neglect, Mr. Inverarity on behalf of his client the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, (who is the fourth defendant in this suit and against whom a claim for Rs. 1 crore and odd is made) submitted to Mr. Justice Mecleod on Tuesday that so far as his client was concerned, the parties had come to terms.

The reading of the terms of consent was not finished on Tuesday and was continued on Thursday.

Mr. Inverarity at the outset said what he meant was supposing the dividend was 12 annas in the rupee. He did not dispute that it would be less than eight annas and his client would have to make good the difference. Supposing that the total dividend came to twelve annas and supposing his client took eight annas in the rupee, he would be receiving four annas more. That was the meaning of it. They did not want any alterations in the terms of the signed agreement, but the agreement should be made quite clear.

Mr. Jardine:—It is desirable that the remuneration of the valuer should be fixed.

His Lordship:—I have not yet digested this. I take it that it is your intention that the Thakore Saheb should assist the Liquidator by taking over the pearls at the market value plus five per cent.

Mr. Strangman: That is the intention.

VALUATION OF THE PEARLS.

Coming to the question of the arbitrator Mr. Inverarity said the name of Shaik Jassim was not suggested by the Thakore Saheb at all. It was suggested by Mr. Strangman, as the best man available for the purpose of the valuation. He did not know that any better name could be suggested.

His Lordship said he had no objection to the names suggested. The only thing was whether it was possible for any single person to arrive at the market value of the pearls, consideringly the difficulty one has in arriving at the market value. With all the greatest expert knowledge it was practically impossible for one person to see the pearls and say what was their market value.

Mr. Inverarity: We are entitled to have the agreement passed. We are quite prepared to meet your Lordship's view. What I suggest is that we do not want the pearls and let them be valued by any one and sold at the valuation plus five per cent. I am not at all anxious to have the pearls. Get the pearls valued by Shaik Jassim and if they do not find a purchaser we will then take up the pearls at the valuation plus five per cent, if it is shown that it is a fair valuation. We say, my Lord, they should provide a purchaser within a week of the valuation.

His Lordship: The fourth defendent is not anxious to have the pearls!

The Advocate-General: If a purchaser is not found, the Thakore Saheb takes them at the valuation plus five per cent.

His Lordship: I do not know how long the valuation will take place.

Mr. Jardine: It seems a pity that the Thakore Saheb is not at all anxious to take up the pearls. If the course is satisfactory both to the Bank and to the Thakore Saheb the matter should be settled at once.

His Lordship: The Thakore Saheb is not anxious to take up the pearls.

Mr. Strangman. They have got a purchaser now. The Thakore Saheb is not anxious to stay in Bombay longer than is absolutely necessary. If they have got a purchaser they should be sold at once. There should be no delay and it does not take up such a long time to value the pearls. Shaik Jassim is an expert and he has been doing this sort of thing. He will have no difficulty. What I feel is this. They have either got a purchaser, or they will never get anybody to take over such a large lot. It is not a matter of days. If they have got a purchaser they should sell at once. On the other hand, if they have formed a wrong impression as to the *bona-fides* of the people they are negotiating with, nothing will come out of it.

His Lordship: If the pearls are sold to anybody else, the Thakore Saheb has got nothing whatever to do with it.

QUESTION OF TIME.

The discussion then turned on the question of time and Mr. Strangman said: I think the period should run from the time the valuation is communicated either to the parties or to the Court.

His Lordship: If the valuation is made by Shaik Jassim he will communicate it to the parties.

Mr. Strangman: Both parties will go before the Shaik and he will value each parcel as he goes along, the total valuation being communicated to the parties. The pearls should be valued at the Shaik's house.

His Lordship: Why not at the Bank?

Mr. Strangman: He is accustomed to work in particular light. I understand that a pearl valuer gets accustomed to a particular light and he can only value in that light. He will find great difficulty in valuing in any other light. Mr. Slater himself told this to Mr. Captain in another case. There can be no difficulty in taking the pearls out of the Bank to the Shaik's house at Colaba.

Mr. Jardine objected to this procedure.

His Lordship: Is there any great risk to the pearls?

Mr. Jardine: The valuer should proceed to the Bank and see if the light is suitable. If he says no, then we will make no objection.

Mr. Strangman: It is better to put it in this way. The valuer should first visit the place and see whether he can value the pearls there.

SAFETY OF THE PEARLS.

His Lordship: How much does it consist of?

Mr. Strangman: Only a dispatch box.

His Lordship: There is no "clutching hand" in Bombay. There is no fear. The best plan is that the valuer should go to the Bank and see what sort of light there is, and if the light is not sufficient for his purpose he can take the parcel to his house.

Mr. Strangman: There is this difficulty. There is another thing in addition to the light. The Shaik is regarded as a very great man. He is treated with very high respect by all people who have to deal with him, and the suggestion I have made has substance in it. There can be no difficulty in Mr. Bhaishanker, attended with the necessary Police, going to the Shaik's house. If there is no difficulty, unnecessary hitches should not be put in the way.

Mr. Jardine strongly objected to the last remark.

Mr. Strangman: There is no apprehension of the pearls disappearing on the way between the Bank and Colaba.

His Lordship: It is not the reason which you put first.

Mr. Strangman: The real reason is that the Shaik objected to go out of his house to value the pearls. That was the difficulty in the case of Mr. Rosenthal, who was mentioned as a valuer in the first instance.

His Lordship: Is there any danger suggested in talking the pearls to the Shaik's house?

Ultimately it was decided to send the pearls to the Shaik's house for valuation.

QUESTION OF REMUNERATION.

Then the question of the remuneration was discussed and it was decided to interview the Shaik about it and also interview Mr. H. P. Stringfellow whether he would consent to act as a valuer in the case of the shares which the Indian Specie Bank had on its hands.

After the Court had assembled after the luncheon interval, Mr. Jardine said that Shaik Jassim had gone to Matheran and was not expected back in Bombay before Monday next, and that delayed matters. Mr. Stringfellow did not consent to act as the valuer of shares.

His Lordship: It is difficult to go on with these terms because we do not know whether these people are going to agree. What do you propose to do?

Mr. Jardine: Mr. Stringfellow does not consent. But Mr. Aitken was quite willing to act if the Directors of the Bank of Bombay would allow him to do so. The Thakore Saheb has to pay the valuation of the pearls plus five per cent.

Mr. Inverarity: My Lord has approved of the terms with the exception stated, only the names of the valuers are to be approved.

His Lordship: If the agreement is recorded, it is a form of decree. The decree is passed in the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Inverarity: Your Lordship may record the agreement and then the decree would be passed in accordance with it.

His Lordship: Unless the names of the valuers are approved of I cannot pass the agreement.

Mr. Inverarity: Suppose a decree was passed exactly in accordance with the agreement with the name of Mr. Stringfellow and if he is not willing to arbitrate then the only thing would be to come to you and ask for another person to be named.

His Lordship: I must pass a decree, if I record the agreement, in accordance with it. And the suit will then be dismissed. The best thing is that you should get hold of some one or wait till the Shaik come back to Bombay, or communicate by wire or post or messenger. Can that be done by Monday?

Mr. Jardine: It can be done by Monday, my Lord.

POSITION OF OTHER DEFENDANTS.

His Lordship: What is the position with regard to the other defendants. Have they paid, or what is the position? Is there going to be a consent decree?

Mr. Jardine: I have already mentioned that there is going to be a consent decree.

Mr. Inverarity: I was informed some time back that Sir Vithaldas had not consented to the terms. They ought to have heard by this time.

His Lordship: They said they had settled it, but they had no set terms. This should be done as soon as possible.

Mr. Jardine: Do you, my Lord, want to ask any particular questions with regard to the case against the widow of Chunilal Sarayia?

His Lordship: I only want Hiralal.

Mr. Jardine said that the other bank officials were helping the liquidator.

His Lordship: What happened to Chotalal Parekh? Vithaldas Parakh was the senior official under Chunilal when the Bank started. Is he not in Bombay?

Mr. Jardine: He was in Bombay and afterwards he proceeded to England and then he resigned when he returned from there.

The Judge asked whether he was not the senior officer when the Bank was started.

Mr. Jardine:—Yes, Vithaldas Parekh.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Campbell and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr Inverarity and Mr. Strangman appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for the Thakore Saheb:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

The anniversary of the Anjuman-I-Himat Islam, Lahore, the leading Mahomedan Association in the Punjab, has been fixed for 21st, 22nd and 23rd April in the Easter Holidays. An interesting programme is being arranged to make the anniversary a success. The council of the Anjuman at its meeting of 30th January elected Nawab Zulliker Ali Khan, President of the Anjuman.

RAILWAY GUARD ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WHISKY BOTTLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

Mr. P. E. Percival, District Judge, on Monday was engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by H. Bearcroft, a European guard on the G. I. P. Railway, who, together with three hamals, was sentenced by Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, 1st Class Magistrate, to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 381 I.P.C.

The story told by the prosecution was that Bearcroft took charge of the fast goods train from Wari Bunder at Lonavala at 4 p.m. on the 30th November 1915. There travelled with him in the same brake-van four other hamals or goods porters whose duty it was to load and unload goods from roadside vans under his directions. Among the goods carried on this occasion were 68 cases of wines, etc., consigned either to Poona or its junction stations and 162 cases for stations beyond Poona. At Kirkee station police constable Shaik Ebrahim noticed one of the hamals carrying a case from the accused's brake-van to a waggon and also a bundle from the brake-van to another waggon, accused No. 1 directing the man. The constable came on with the train to Poona where he reported his suspicions to the Head Constable in charge. The waggon was searched and a bundle containing three bottles of Club Blend whisky was found. The transhipping foreman of the M. and S. M. Railway Goods on taking delivery of certain cases was asked by the police to see if his consignment had been tampered with, but found nothing suspicious. At Miraj, however, two cases were found to weigh less and on being opened were found to be three bottles short each, the remaining bottles corresponding with those recovered from the bundle at Poona.

One of the hamals named Dagroo was let off and gave evidence against the accused, as also the brakesman Govind Vinayek, who stated he had been offered a bottle of brandy on the journey.

The appeal was preferred by Mr. Dracott, pleader, who argued firstly that the search made at Poona was illegal, as it was conducted by a police officer who was not authorised to do so; in the second place the police had opened the waggon an hour before the proper search was made and, moreover, no commplaint of shortage of tampering was received until the consignments had reached Miraj station.

Mr. Gupte, Assistant Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Sane, Police Prosecutor, argued in support of the conviction.

After hearing the arguments on both sides Mr. Percival upheld the conviction of the lower court, but the sentences on two of the hamals, who had been acting as substitutes at the time, were reduced to one and a half months each. There is a likelihood of a further appeal to the Bombay High Court.

BURMESE WOMAN SHOT.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ANGLO-INDIAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

A charge was laid at the Mergui police station on Saturday by a Burmese woman against an Anglo-Indian named J. Droache of having shot her with a gun on the knee. The accused, she said, came to her house at 4 a.m. that day while she was asleep with her husband. Accused's wife and step-daughter were with him. She lit a lamp as asked by the accused, who then aimed and deliberately fired at her and left the place with his wife and step-daughter. The woman died shortly after admission into the hospital, whither she was sent by the police after making the report.

THE BANDRA DACOITY CASE.

CONSTABLE'S MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

This case, the shocking details of which have already been published in these columns came to a close on Tuesday before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana. The accused in this case were (1) Mahomed Razak; (2) Akrao Khan alias Shere Alli Bangi Khan; (3) Noor Mahomed Abdoola; (4) Sand Gool Ahmed Shere Khan and (5) Fakir Alli.

Accused No. 2 who had most brutally murdered the young police constable Babu Bliawan Salvi was sentenced to be hanged, accused No. 3 to transportation for life and accused Nos. 1, 4 and 5 were sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The jury in bringing an unanimous verdict of guilty added their expression of opinion that the investigation by the police in the case very creditable, an opinion with which the learned Judge concurred.

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G. M. JAYAKAR

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IN MEMORIAM.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

Born Bombay, July, 1845.
Died Bombay, 5th November, 1915.

Amid the sadd'ning sadness of the blood-stained scene,
Amid the madd'ning madness of the million slaughtered slain,
Amid sights no sun looked on, no stars of night have seen,
Amid the anguish, agony and the hideousness of pain;

Amid moans of shattered homes for hearts now dead or dying,
Amid the storm and stress of life, amid the cares of state,
Amid the ebb and flow of hopes now raised high, now flying,
Amid the waves of life and death, the webs and woofs of fate;

Across the waste of iron seas, across the live storm ferried
Dost thou Imperial England hear the wail upon the wind?
And hearing, dost thou care to know, and knowing, does thou heed
The sigh of sorrow rent and riven of the soul of Ind?

For him, the Champion of her right,
Of Freedom and of Liberty,
Made one with these, made one with night,
With the unchained souls of the free

"O Knight of the Empire,
O my true Statesman Son!
My delight, my desire,
My soul, born of the Sun!
Fed on the fuel of his fire and in his flame made one.

"Proud in the pride of youth,
Pure of spirit and heart,
Strong in the strength of truth,
Part of its part,
A light of heav'n for thy sword, a shaft of flame for thy dart.

"Not with cleaving of shot,
Or with crashing of gun,
Is the fight thou hast fought,
And the crown thou hast won,
On fields of battle are not the deeds that those of peace can earn.

"What less the toil, what aim,
E'en than thine less lofty,
O England, than thy claim:—
The freedom of the free!
Thy cause with mine to bind in Imperial links of unity.

"To gain the Nation's right,
The right to live with thee,
One of thee; share delight
And sorrow; together be
A glory men have never seen, the world again shall never see.

"Thy love, O my childing,
Ever laboured for me,
High intent enkindling
Hope in futurity,
From the uttermost ends of the land to the depths of the sea.

"O patriot, stalwart and true,
Fixed in purpose and faith,
Soul-ful thou strov'st to do
Bright deeds, outliving death,
That uplift the weak with their strength and the strong with their breath.

"Thy voice through all the voiceless land rang resonant and clear,
O Lion of the East! rang with imperious pow'r and might
Amain, reverberate; nor scoffing scorn nor fluctuant fear
Repress'd the sovran thought, the vibrant fire, the passionate flight.

"Of noble utterance thundering o'er the ignoble wrong
Of fostered pride and prejudice begat of race and creed,
Shame of the conquer'd manhood, slight of the conquering strong,
The blight of the doer, the suppression, the curse of the deed.

"And refluent hope made visible in hearts where hope was none,
Though storms of stress and travail, through the rav'ning ruins of time,
Through seas of strifes and struggles, through the waveless years that run,
Through skies of dawn and darkness, through the sunless clouds of crime.

"His light and his genius,
My shelter and shrine,
For gifts that he gave us—
To me and to mine,
What blessing shall I render, what praise, what token, what sign?

"For the light of thine eyes,
For thy presence, thy grace,
For the glory that dies
In thy luminous face,
Who shall relume the star of my nights, the sun of my days?

"In what manner, what ways,
With what grief, with what tears,
With what laurels, what praise,
His spirit recover from the shadows of death, from the depths of the years?

"The love of all my land
Laud thee, O crownless chief:
For thy help and thy hand,
That brought balm and relief,
For work that shall live through years that are long though life be but brief.

"With reverence meek, adore
These cherished memories,
Of forty years and more,
Which cling as waves to seas,
Sown with the seeds of labour to be reaped in blessings of peace.

"But thine the endless care,
Whom most he loved and blest,
Thine most the dark despair,
Fair Islet* in the West
Round thy brow a frontlet of tears and night around thy breast.

"His word, his work, his thought,
Thy sacred heritage—
With blameless honour wrought,
Unsullied keep the page,
And pass the spirit thereof from sire to son from age to age.

"In thy heart may his name
A monument remain—
And in thy trust his fame,
O, my child without stain!
Rest in the peace of death that has no sorrow, of life that has no pain."

K. C. MEHTA.

*Island of Bombay on the West Coast of India.

CONSCRIPTION.

THE POSITION OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 11 in reply to a question, Mr. Asquith said the Cabinet was unanimous that the men to be provided under the Compulsion Bill were indispensable to the Army. The question of the minimum number of male workers necessary for industries, the overseas trade, and other vital interests of the Empire, was engaging the most serious attention.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Executive of the Labour Party, moved the rejection of the Bill.

Mr. Thorne (Labour), Member for West Ham, General Secretary of the National Union of General Labourers, protested that Mr. Anderson did not represent the Labour Party. (Cheers.)

Mr. Anderson denied there was anything like general consent in the House or in the country in favour of the measure. There was no evidence that the slackers were more than a negligible quantity. If the Bill were passed, it would be impossible to defend the principle of taking unmarried men aged 40 years in preference to married men of 20 years. Therefore the country was starting towards universal conscription, believed the Bill foreboded industrial compulsion. The Bill was the result of ideas that had been germinating in Mr. Lloyd George's mind for some time. Mr. Lloyd George had presented an ultimatum to Mr. Asquith on his return from his Munitions Bill campaign at Glasgow.

Mr. Asquith:—Mr. Lloyd George made no communication of any sort.

Mr. Anderson:—It was reported in the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Asquith: I cannot contradict every lying report.

Mr. Anderson said the Bill meant the subjection of workers to capitalists. If Mr. Asquith proceeded with the Bill he would be looking for trouble and would get it.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

Mr. John Redmond intimated that the Nationalists would not further oppose the Bill. He had, he said, not changed his views on the measure. Only national necessity could justify its introduction. Since the division on the first reading he and his colleagues had found that as a purely English Bill there was a 10 to 1 majority in its favour. The Nationalists, therefore, felt they would incur a grave responsibility in continuing their opposition to it.

Sir Edward Carson said he recognised Mr. Redmond's sincerity, but he regretted he had not gone a step further to allow Ireland to be included. The Bill had been delayed to the last moment. The Dardanelles undertaking was admirably conceived, but failed through shortness of men. Not a single argument had been advanced to show how to carry on the war without men. As an alternative arguments had been used to show that we would injure this or that industry by taking more men. What did all this matter so long as we won the war? The opponents of the Bill were doing an ill service to the country. As to the alleged fears of the extension of compulsion, the Bill was the most anaemic measure he ever knew. The question of industrial compulsion for war purposes required examination as to whether it would do more harm than good. If it would shorten the war why shirk it? He would not shrink from the conscription of property if it were needful. He was profoundly disappointed at the Coalition Government's excluding Ireland which had not not done half as well as Britain in the matter of recruiting.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Augustine Birrell in reply to a question, said it was estimated that, there were 400,000 unattested unmarried men of military age in Ireland. Of these 250,000 were engaged in agriculture, 25,000 in munition and shipyard work, and 10,000 in railway and seafaring occupations. Altogether the necessary deductions left a balance of 80,000 men.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question, said that under the Compulsion Bill, Members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons could not claim exemption from military service if they were of military age.

Madeira Cake.

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THE REVOLT IN YUNNAN

POWERS AND THE NEW MONARCHY.

A DEBATE IN CHINESE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Peking correspondent of the "North China Daily News" in a communication dated December 30 wrote:—

At half past one o'clock in the afternoon yesterday the Tsanchengyuan or Council of State held its ordinary session with forty-four members and the Manchu Prince Pu Lun, Chairman of the Council, in the chair. The first speaker was Mr. Liang Shih-yi who dwelt upon the importance of the Yunnan incident and urged the despatch of a special punitive force to Yunnan to punish the military officers and politicians who have dared to show their disloyalty to the Throne. This motion was seconded by another prominent monarchist Mr. Wang Ying-chuan who ascended the platform and announced that as the monarchical restoration was lawfully carried out in accordance with the election laws passed by the Council on the specific request of the citizens, who are tired of the Republican form of Government, and the results of the ballotings in the various Provinces were entirely in favour of monarchy, the absurd action of General Tang Chi-yao in raising opposition to the monarchy under the pretext of China's foreign intercourse with the Quintuple Powers and his rebellion against the Central Government in Yunnan is certainly an act of high treason against the Nation. Hence it is the duty of the Council to urge the Government to despatch military forces to Yunnan for the suppression of the rebel elements as soon as possible as an example to other disloyal persons.

This motion was unanimously passed by the Council and General Ying Chang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Ying-chuan, Yang Tu and Cheng Mou-ting were elected drafters of the despatch which was completed at about five o'clock in the evening and was immediately sent to the Emperor for action.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

During the session, on the motion of member Hsia Heng-wu and others, Mr. Tsao Julin, Vice-Foreign Minister, was invited to the Council to answer interpellations about the recent "advice" of Japan in association with four European Powers, namely as to whether those countries, in tendering their "advice," interfered in the internal affairs of China or demanded any special privileges from China in return for the monarchical restoration, and also whether the Chinese Government offered any special privileges to these Powers in return for their recognition of the Chunghuatikuo or Empire of China. To this interpellation, Mr. Tsao Julin, in the absence of Mr. Lu Tsangh-siang, Foreign Minister, replied in the negative, declaring that what General Tang Chi-yao said in his telegram to the Government on the 23rd ultimo about the interference of the Entente Powers in China's sovereign rights and the granting of privileges to these countries were entirely unfounded.

Mr. Tsao further added that on the 15th ultimo, the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and Japan called at the Waichiaopu and informed Mr. Lu, Foreign Minister, that in view of the assurances of the Chinese Government about a temporary postponement of the monarchical restoration and its acceptance of full responsibility in maintaining peace, their Governments would hereafter maintain a strictly watchful attitude towards the situation and in reply to questions from Mr. Lu, announced that they had no intention of infringing the independence and sovereign rights of China.

Mr. Tsao further stated that he had not seen or read the Japanese newspaper reports about the granting of special privileges to Japan for her official recognition of the new Chinese Empire and that quite recently Mr. Hioki, Japanese Minister again announced that Japan would never interfere in China's internal affairs.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the Council of State, mentioned above as having been drafted on December 29, reads as follows:

In the circular telegram of Tang and Jen, it is stated that the Powers have interfered to the great consternation of the People and that there is no doubt as to where the blame for foreign aggression should be laid, etc.

It is manifest that all friendly Powers wish to maintain good relations and have not the slightest intention to interfere. Yet Tang and Jen falsely spread the news of interference and loudly proclaim foreign aggression. Their idea is to cause our people to feel sudden misapprehension as regards the friendly sentiments of foreign countries, and to create disquiet and confusion far and near thereby giving rise to complications and ill-feeling in diplomatic relations, jeopardizing the interests of the nation and necessitating precautionary measures by the Government. Moreover, friendly nations, in tendering their advice, reiterated their declaration that it was not interference. There is no question of foreign aggression at all. Nevertheless, Tang and Jen themselves state it to be interference, to the greatest humiliation of the nation.

Now, there was no trouble in China until Tang and Jen started it. It appears as if they were afraid of the absence of interference and trouble, so they must needs create the trouble by a revolt so as to shake and confound the popular mind. True patriots, even holding somewhat different views with regard to politics, would open their mind in earnest, convincing and tearful tones (to the Chief Ruler) in order to perfect the system of government. Yet they must needs plot and conspire in secret and outside the Capital, and then with their troops oppose and resist the Government.

In their declaration to the people, they say "We do so for diplomatic reasons." The Five Powers tendered their advice for fear of internal disturbance in our country. Thus, to satisfy our diplomatic relations, there would appear no better plan than the prevention of internal disturbance. Now Tang and Jen have done just the opposite thing—instead of preventing internal disturbance in order to consolidate our diplomatic relations, they created interval disturbance to complicate our diplomatic relations. Do they mean to cheat at friendly nations? Do they mean to cheat our patriotic people? Unless they be mad and foolish, who can believe them? Their idea must be that, being aware of the fear of internal disturbance by the friendly countries and of the daily precautions taken by the Government against internal disturbance, they purposely created this internal disturbance most detrimental to our nation. If Tang, Jen and others possessed the least love for their country, they would never have acted, in this way. As they have intentionally created internal disturbance this time, they became persons abandoned by the whole nation and unworthy to be treated as citizens of China. This is their first great crime."

YUAN'S ANSWER.

Yuan's reply to this memorial reads as follows:—

"Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng have prayed us twice to become Emperor and ascend the Throne at an early date in earnest and truthful tones. In their telegrams dated prior to the 21st (December), they reported there were rebels secretly spreading sedition in Yunnan, but as they had taken very stringent precautions, no possible outbreak could happen. Yet scarcely a decade (of days) have passed and they have changed their minds. Tsai Ao, at the beginning of the discussions of the form of government, assembled military officers of high rank to a meeting and himself was the foremost to sign his name in advocacy of a constitutional monarchy. He obtained leave to attend to his health abroad. Why did he secretly proceed to Yunnan? Anyhow, Tang Chi-yao and Jen K.cheng, who are responsible for the safety of the territory, but who have been unable to uphold their authority, are truly blameable, whether they were acting under coercion or whether others had fabricated the tale. Tang Chi-yao, Kai-Wu Chaing-chun, and Jen Ko cheng, Governor of Yunnan, are both hereby cashiered of their official ranks and deprived of their posts as well of their ranks of nobility and meritorious decorations, and are ordered to wait for investigation and order. Tsai Ao, having acted in a strange and mysterious way, and being indifferent to the avoidance of suspicion is hereby cashiered and deprived of his Order of Merit and decorations. Let the provincial authorities order him to come to Peking.

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"ITS ALL RIGHT."

AN ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JOFFRE

An interesting anecdote of General Joffre is related in the "Figaro" (says Clunes Gabell in the "Pall Mall Gazette"):—

Joffre at General Headquarters receives a telephonic message from Paris. He immediately enters his car, attended by a single officer, and orders his soldier-driver to take him, not to Paris, but to X. Off they speed, up hill and down dale, for two hundred flying kilometres. They reach the flag that marks the modest quarters of General de Castelnau.

A moment later the Commander-in-Chief is bestowing the kiss of confraternal felicitation upon the cheeks of that officer, who understands, but is no less moved than he. "Ca y est!" ("It's all right!") says Joffre, and in five minutes exactly he is in the car again, and once more it is down dale and up hill back to Headquarters.

What does it mean? It means that Joffre has learned from Paris that de Castelnau is to be officially appointed on the morrow to his new responsibilities, and that he is resolved to show the new Chief of Staff what the appointment means to the Generalissimo his friend.

Once only was a halt called on the long rush back. Stopping at a way side inn filled with soldiers, Joffre called for a slice of cold ham and a couple of cold hard-boiled eggs, which he ate at a clothless corner of a rough table none too clean. Not the least of those poor "poilus" was to take from his mouth the dirtiest of pipes, nor to move so much as half an inch for France's greatest general.

There we have Joffre. Four hundred kilometres for a five minutes' talk and accolade. Joffre, the brother of his generals, the father of his men. Decision, simplicity, great-heartedness, the resolve to dissociate himself from the political tergiversations of the previous days, all are in the "Figaro's" little picture.

The Punjab Legislative Council will meet on the 13th March when the revised financial statement will be presented by the Financial Secretary and various estimates will be explained by the members in charge of Departments.

Lady Robertson, President of the Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association, has received to the end of January Rs. 30,050, for the purposes of war relief primarily for comforts to troops at the front and in hospital, of which Rs. 20,050 have been spent in providing comforts etc.

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EGYPTIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

MERSA MATRUH AND HIS HISTORY

Repeated mention has been made in the reports of fighting on the West Egyptian Frontier of a village called Mersa Matruh. Some interesting details of the historial associations of this seacoast village are given by a correspondent of the "Morning Post."

Mersa Matruh before the war, says the correspondent, was a settlement of a hundred or 150 Europeans, mostly Greeks and Italians, who lived precariously by trading with the Beduin tribes and by sponge fishing. The place was visited twice a month by the Egyptian Government patrol boat from Alexandria, and the arrival of this solitary link with civilisation was t signal for great rejoicings among the native and European populations. An enterprising trader would at rare intervals go to the spot in a sailing boat and barter his goods for the excellent barley grown by the Beduins.

But Mersa Matruh has a past glory all of its own. It was here, if legend may be believed, that Alexander the Great landed to consult the oracle in the oasis of Siwah before founding the town of Alexandria. Under the name of Taraetonium it was the watering place of Antony and Cleopatra. A few ancient ruins still bear testimony to the importance of the place at that period.

Some years ago I had the opportunity of embarking from Alexandria on board the Government patrol boat Abbas Hilmi (since torpedoed by one of the German U. boats) to visit Mersa Matruh. The approach to the settlement is exceedingly wild and grand. Except for the few dwellings constituting the European colony, there is scarcely any outward sign of habitation. The light, sandy soil produces a bountiful crop of barley, the only kind of crop raised, which forms the mainstay of the Beduin setlement. Vegetables are an unknown luxury. Should the barley crop fail, the distress among the natives is acute, and they then pledge their goods and chattels with the European traders till next year's crop. In one store I was shown some old silver bracelets and anklets, old pistols inlaid with silver and engraved with the Spanish and French arms of a past age, which had been pawned by the Beduins.

TREASURES OF THE TOMBS.

Some of the people showed me rare and valuable finds which had been discovered in the tombs and ruins, wonderfully iridescent glass vases, so light and delicate, that one marvelled how such flimsy material—as thin as tissue paper—had survived, turquoise jewellery, necklaces, and so on. My host, a Greek, was the proud possessor of the only "caffi" in the place, and I heard many and extraordinary tales from the sponge fishers, who used to assemble there at night. The waters around Mersa Matruh are infested by sharks, but familiarity breeds contempt, and the sponge divers are in no wise deterred by this tiger of the deep from carrying on their risky trade. One diver told me that he had come across some ancient marble vases and statues lying on the sea bed in one of his dives for sponges. The fishery is in the hands of a clique or syndicate, and no diver is allowed to sell except to it.

A fairly large caravan trade used to be done between Mersa Matruh and the oasis of Siwah. The journey is somewhat lengthy and rather risky owing to the distance of the wells and the hostility of the tribes. Eleven days was mentioned as being a very quick trip. Siwah itself, or Jupiter Ammon—so called from the statue of that divinity, which was worshipped there—is situated on the desert border of Egypt and Tripoli. It pays an annual tribute to the Egyptian Government in dates. The oasis is extremely fertile. The inhabitants are a warlike and unfriendly medley of races.

From what I gathered at Mersa Matruh they belong chiefly to the Berber class of Arabs. There is a fairly large lake at Siwah, which used to be the scene in ancient times of a great religious festival. A gilded barge, glistening in the dazzling sunlight and bearing the statue of Jupiter Ammon, studded with ancient gems, was rowed over the placid waters of the lake, and there is a native rumour that the original statue is still in existence actually in Siwah. It was described to me by a native friend as the statue of a man, seated, with a horse's head. This man assured me that, while idling in the ruins of Siwah, he suddenly came across a figure with a horses's head, which glistened in the night (presumably from the gems of the statue, if the story is to be believed). My informant was convinced that he had seen an *airit* (devil), and fled in terror.

The story is a possible one, because the oasis of Siwah has rarely been visited by Europeans, and a statue of the sort might conceivably be left there lying derelict.

CHINA'S NEW FLAG.

It is reliably stated that the form of the national flag of the Empire of Chung Hua has been definitely decided upon and a sketch of it has been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior by the Ta Huang Ti, who is said to be quite pleased with it. The flag in form is not unlike th Union Jack of England, the only difference being in colour. It is made up of four rectangular pieces joined to the four arms of a red cross, making a big rectangular flag. The ground-work is further divided by two red stripes joining the opposite corners of the rectangle, thus bisecting the four small rectangular pieces from corner to corner. The two crosses, one vertical and one diagonal, represent the Han or Chinese race proper; while the four small rectangular pieces which are yellow, black, white and blue in colour, represent the Mongols, Mohammedans, Tibetans, and Manchus respectively. The colours are arranged from the left upper corner as stated above in the direction as the hand of a clock works. The whole flag is to be seven units long by five units wide and the vertical cross one unit in width and the diagonal cross three-tenths of a unit wide. The Ministry of Interior is now making a sample for the Palace; and when this is finished and approved by the Ta Huang Ti, the same will be adopted as the latest Chinese national flag.

UPLIFT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MISS BECK ON THE UTILITY OF LADIES' CLUBS.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Recreation Club, Madras, on Saturday Miss Beck made an interesting speech, in the course of which she said:—

One of the difficulties in India is the vast number of nationalities and castes into which the people are divided, and its is only by breaking down these barriers and working well together that India can ever hope to be a strong nation. This cannot be done until the different sections can mix freely together, and it is just as important for the ladies to get to know one another as for the men—the influence in the home being largely dependent on the mothers. By intercouse with persons of different modes of thinking our outlook on life is broadened, and we are able to appreciate one another better.

I believe strongly in the importance of a Club of this kind, for the ladies of India, for the first difficulties in making each other's acquaintance may often be overcome whilst playing a game or having a quiet talk over a cup of tea. It is a surprise to me to find how many of you can talk English, and I anticipate that with the present increase of girls attending school the number will increase very rapidly. A Club such as you have where you have the opportunity of meeting English ladies must be a help to you in improving your knowledge of the language, and I hope that by playing games together and meeting in this social way you are deriving much pleasure and enjoyment. A Club of this description may also serve as a centre for work, as I understand that this has been in connection with the clothes and comforts for the war, and I congratulate the members on having been able to take some share in bringing comforts to those men who have been engaged in fighting for their country. I have been fortunate in being able to see a good deal of the wounded Indian soldiers in England. I have visited their Hospitals, and I have seen some hundrds of the convalescent men when they have come for a day's sight-seeing to London. For some months past parties of 24 of these soldiers have been brought to London and driven round to places of interest and they have come to lunch at 21, Cromwell Road, where I live. They always enjoy these visits, and will come back to India and tell their people many tales of what they have seen in our great city.

FIELD FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

As regards the work you have done for the war, you would have found it very difficult to have carried it out successfully had you had no organisation of this description an, organisation which may at any time be called to help in some special service. Having such an organisation, what a field for social service it opens up for you. Are there not many institutions in this city needing the help of cultivated and sympathetic ladies? There are homes for the blind, there are homes for the deaf and dumb, there are Hospitals for the sick. Would not these unfortunate people appreciate the sympathy of a visitor who would speak to them words of encouragement? I have seen Mrs. Ranade in the midst of her work in Poona, and her life is made happier for being able to render service to those of her sisters who are less fortunate than herself. I should like now to tell you how one of the Ladies' Clubs in London also adds some intellectual interest to its other activities. It has a large number of members, and naturally they interest themselves in different subjects. For this reason they have formed themselves into different groups, which they call circles, the Oriental Circle, the French Circle, the Italian Circle, etc. Those members who are interested in any Circle join this for some special study, and they meet together from time to time for reading or discussion, occasionally getting some distinguished person to lecture to them. This leads the members to read at home with the knowledge that others are interested in the same subject, and that they will have a common ground for conversation. I am not a member of the Club myself, but I have often been invited to attend lectures given by the 'Oriental Circle on India Japan, China or some other Oriental country.

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HOMER AND HISTORY.

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD PROBLEM.

"What song the Sirens sang" is, as we know, an insoluble problem. What we are to accept as the precise character of the Iliad and the Odyssey—the poems which Homer is reputed to have sung—is a question of no less difficulty, writes Mr. W. L. Courtney, reviewing in the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Walter Leaf's scholarly work entitled "Homer and History," just published by Messrs. Macmillan. Simple people in the seventeenth and eigtheenth century liked to picture the old Greek bard pouring out profuse strains of unpremeditated art, and describing the early adventures of real Hellenic heroes conducting a real war in the north-west corner of Asia Minor. Then came the destructive analysis of Wolf's "Prolegomena," which broke up the unity of the epic poems into a series of local lays dating from uncertain periods. His conclusions were not only fatal to the personality of Homer himself, but also affected the historic credibility of the Trojan War. Next to this was the celebrated attempt of Schliemann to find a real Troy at Hissarlik, succeeded by an event of critical importance when in 1893 Dorpfeld, digging deeper than Schliemann, uncovered the Mycenaean walls at Hissarlik and went far to establish the fact that Achaean princes had actually fought in an early prehistoric period. And so the curious result has been reached that we are now more inclined to believe in the historic value of the Iliad than scholars were a century ago.

Who or what Homer was, whether he was a person or a symbol or a syndicate, we are unable to say. But that Greek chieftains crossed the sea and fought under the walls of Troy seems incontestable. They have left behind them a record of their early civilisation, which the patient spade of the explorer has unearthed. And it is odd how the present war has revived an interest in these things. For us, too, as well as for the early Achaeans it has become a matter of some importance to dominate the Hellespont. The Greeks went there mainly because they wanted the trade from the Black Sea, which was held up by the fortress of Troy, situated on a spot which controlled the land route as well as the sea route. We have gone there because we seek to get eventually to Constantinople, and we too, as well as the Greeks, have discovered the importance of the island of Lemnos. For, as Mr. Walter Leaf points out in his interesting book "Homer and History," it is more than probable that the Greek ships assembled at Lemnos in their expedition Troywards, and not at Aulis at all. Aulis is a sacred spot to us, because it was the scene of Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia in order to get prosperous winds for his expedition. But there is really no reason why ships coming from different states in Greece should rendezvous at Aulis, situated on a difficult little strait behind Euboea, where the channel is tortuous and narrow, and certainly not suited for the manoeuvres of a fleet. But at all events there seems abundant evidence to prove that certain chieftains, to whom Homer gives the name of Agamemnon and Achilles, Menelaus and Ulysses, left their respective dominions and joined together under the leadership of Agamemnon, whose home was in Argos, to cross the sea and spread themselves on the north-west coast of Asia Minor.

THE SUPREMACY OF CRETE.

But who were these chieftains, and to what race did they belong? Here we touch on the obscure early history of Hellas, concerning which many wonderful revelations have come to us owing to the energy of explorers in recent times. We now know that in the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries before Christ there existed a wonderful civilisation which is called Minoan, of which the headquarters was Crete. The centre of Ægean culture was unquestionably in Crete, a marvellously civilised and artistic culture. The artists and merchants of the "Palace" period were building the great palace of Knosses, manufacturing and exporting to the south and east the products of their splendid art, while to the north-west in various portions of Greece itself they had kinsmen whose industry was hardly second to their own. This early Cretan Empire was essentially maritime and depended on sea-power. So secure did the Minoans feel themselves to be in their island, protected by their ships, that they tought it unnecessary to defend their principal cities—because, no doubt, in their most flourishing period there seemed no power in the Mediterranean able to cope with them. But soon from the north came down one of these periodic invasions which so often transformed the face of Hellas. This was a great Achaean invasion, which swept over the Peloponnese, extended itself southward, and, breaking the power of the Cretan fleet, put an end to the Minoan Empire. As often happens in history, however, the conquerors assimilated to themselves all the best and most artistic work of the conquered. The great remains unearthed by the spade at Mycenae and Tiryns reveal masterful examples of the old Minoan culture, which is in these circumstances called Mycenaean, mainly because it was adapted from its original home to other and more warlike conditions in the Peloponnese. The Achaeans themselves were probably a race apart, a race of nobles and princes who lived in the fortified places built by the Minoans, and had mixed populace below them with whom ordinary social intercourse was scanty. Nothing is more remarkable in Homer than the way in which everything is done by the chiefs, ordinary soldiers being scarcely worthy of mention, only affording opportunity for the heroic battues of an Ajax or a Hector or an Achilles. There came a time, however, when it was necessary for the Achaeans to extend their dominion. They could not extend it southward, for the way was barred by the Egyptians; they could not go far westward because of the Phœnician power; they could not even expand on the south-east because of the Hittite Empire. The only chance was to go north-east, and so the great expedition to Troy came about.

It is far more interesting to suppose that Homeric heroes were real Achaean Princes, as Mr. Walter Leaf maintains, than to accept some of those fanciful theories which were prevalent half a century ago. The days are long past when we regarded the Trojan War as a sun myth. It is equally futile to imagine that the well-known chieftains whose names are familiar to us from childhood were really local gods transfigured by the genius of the poet as men. This traverses all we know about the early imagination of prehistoric races, They can and they do transform men into gods, but it is against all their instincts to metamorphose gods into men. Doubtless at a later period Agamemnon had divine honours paid to him, as was the case with some other of his compeers. In actual historic times divine honours were paid to Brasidas after his death, because he had endeared himself to the city of Amphipolis. No—we may safely conclude that these warriors who fought on the windy plains of Troy were real men—kinglets or chieftains, coming from different portions of what what we know as Hellas, and having Courts of their own at which bards sang songs of more or less mythical exploits.

ULYSSES' DOMINION.

And what are we to say of the Odyssey? How much of that wonderful tale, which narrates the adventures of Ulysses on his way homeward after the fall of Troy, can we with any plausibility accept as true? There is always one main distinction to be emphasised between the Odyssey and the Iliad. In the latter poem the element of folk-tale or saga was conspicuously absent, but in the Odyssey it has a large share. No small portion of the adventures of Ulysses is undoubtedly fairy tale; and, indeed, we can mark almost exactly where it begins and where it ends. It commences with the storm which drives Ulysses away from Maleia, and his landing in the country of the lotus-eaters; it ends in the course of the deep sleep which comes upon Ulysses as the friendly islanders, the Phoeacians, are conveying him from their own realm to his native island of Ithaca. "All that happens to Ulysses," says Mr. Leaf, "between these two points of his story is folk-tale undisguised. It has no connection with the tale of Troy; it is pure story-telling." And for this reason we must give up the idea of trying to fix upon the map Scherie, the home of the blameless islanders. They are generally supposed to be inhabitants of the ancient Corcyra, now Corfu, but that island is almost ridiculously close to Ulysses' own home, which we can fix with tolerable certainty. Ithaca is Leucas, and it and the islands immediately below it constitute Ulysses' dominion.

There is only one episode in the tale of Troy which at all resembles this saga element in the Odyssey. It is the story of the Wooden Horse. Of course, this does not appear in the Iliad itself, where it could have no place except by way of prophecy.

But even if we take it as it stands, it is only one stage removed from sober historic fact. Everyone is aware that the Assyrians used in their attack on towns an engineering device of wheeled towers, which were drawn up close to the walls and disgorged upon them their hidden freight of warriors. It is more than probable that Troy was in fact taken in this way, and the only important addition which Homer has made is to assert that the horse was actually brought within the walls instead of attacking them from the outside. Such are a few of the contributions which Mr. Walter Leaf makes to our knowledge of the earlier annals of Greece. He has given back to history the heroes whose names are familiar to us in legend. We can no longer speak of the seige of Troy as either pure invention or a transference to the east of events which really happened in the west. The Achaean ships were really launched in an expedition against a fort in Asia Minor. Agamemnon lived, and Achilles and Ulysses; and probably there was a Helen too, whose fatal beauty "burnt the topless towers of Ilium."

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TOMMASO SALVINI.

A GREAT ITALIAN ACTOR.

A great light of other days has disappeared with Tommaso Salvini, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" referring to the death of the great actor at Florence on New Year's Day. He had been so long removed from the public eye that now the news of his death, at the age of 87, comes with a shock of surprise. A generation has grown up since Salvini was being hailed as one of the greatest actors in modern times. One must recall, too, at this hour that Salvini fought under Garibaldi in the Italian War of Independence. Many thousands who saw the actor in London have long ago passed to their rest. Salvini flashed like a meteor across the theatrical firmament of this capital.

Salvini was born at Milan on New Year's Day, 1829. He was nursed on rose-pink and cradled in properties. An actor of repute was his father, and his mother, Guglielmina Zecchi, was a popular actress. The "old Adam" commenced to come out before the lad had entered his teens, and his parent, recognising the bent of his talent, sent him to be taught by the famous Gustavo Modena. It is said that at the age of 13 he presented the appearance of a youth of from 17 to 20 years of age. To this fact he owed his first essay on any stage. At the age of 14 the boy astonished everyone by his mature rendering of an important part, which in an emergency he was called upon to understudy at a few hours' notice. This, which was actually his first appearance on any stage, took place seventy-four years ago. Thenceforth he was an actor by profession. In 1843, at Padua, he became a member of the company formed by Modena, who entrusted him with a number of parts of some importance.

Under the banner of the great Ristori young Salvini progressed in his art. But his first notable achievement as a tragic actor took place in Rome, when, at the age of 19, he played Alfieri's Orestes with entirely favourable results.

A PATRIOT OF 1849.

Thenceforth Salvini's reputation stood high, but his stage career was temporarily suspended while he joined in the fight for Italy's freedom. In 1849 he joined the 8th Battalion of the National Guard as a Volunteer, under Garibaldi For several days he was in the forefront of all the battles that took place, and among his most cherished treasures was a letter of commendation from Garibaldi himself. Nor did he go without experience of prison-life, having fallen under the suspicion of the Austrians.

It was about the year 1853 that Salvini attended several performances given at the Metastasio Theatre at Rome by Rachel, the great French actress, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer, and of whom it was said that "tragedy was incarnate in her." For himself, in the tragedy of "Edipo," written expressly for him by Nicolini, he made a notable success, and after a triumph in Alfieri's "Saul," all Italy declared that the reputation of Modena was being well maintained by his pupil. Upon a cultured man like Salvini the works of Shakespeare exercised a great fascination. "Othello" was produced at Vicenza in 1856, with Desdemona played by an actress who had won the actor's affections—Clementina Cazzola. In neither Vicenza nor Venice was the play enthusiastically received, but he waited for the verdict of Rome, where he won a brilliant success. The play of the greatest Englishman put the copingstone on the fame of Italy's greatest actor, and in the after years whatever triumphs he may have obtained in other directions, it was always Othello that gave him his wonderful place among contemporary actors.

In 1865, when Florence was solemnly celebrating the sixth centenary of Dante, Salvini played in Pellico's tragedy, "Francesca di Rimini," the minor part of Lanciotto, in which he made a great sensation. He yielded the more important rôle of Paolo to Rossi, and Ristori was Francesca. In 1868 he visited Madrid, where his acting as Conrad in "La Morte Civile" worked the audience up to such a pitch of excitement that people rushed on the stage to see whether the death was real or fictitious. Queen Isabella conferred on him many marks of favour, and at a later time King Luis of Portugal frequently entertained him at the Royal Palace of Lisbon. Salvini was immensely fond of America, where he was hospitably received. He first visited it in 1874, and in 1886 he played with Edwin Booth at the Academy of Music in New York.

Salvini's reputation had been noised abroad in artistic circles, but to the majority of Londoners he was an unknown quantity when introduced to the stage of Drury Lane on the first day of April, 1875. Henry Irving had just made his memorable hit as Hamlet, and the British public, long expectant of a great actor, were glad to find one of home growth. Salvini was a foreigner, and would be treated with courteous welcome. He would fret his hour upon the boards of England's historic house; he would achieve a success d'estime and then be heard no more. Curiously enough, it was a part of Salvini's contract that among his characters should be that of the melancholy Dane, but he was so impressed by the subtle penetration of Irving's phrases, the perfection in shading and incisiveness, together with the extraordinary mobility of his face, that at the end of the second act he said to himself: "I will not play Hamlet." Later on his estimate changed. From the time when the passion assumed a deeper hue there seemed to him to be some falling off in the English actor's tragic power. All our actors, Salvini thought, had a certain limit of passion within which they remained true to their rendering of Nature. Beyond this limit they became transformed, and took on conventionality in their intonations, exaggeration in their gestures, and mannerism in their bearing. It is not strange, perhaps, that it was just towards the closing scenes of the play that Salvini's Hamlet failed to satisfy English taste.

ENGLISH VISITS.

Under the management of Mr. Mapleson Salvini found his appearance in England very profitable. Although the season, which commenced on April 1, 1875, was necessarily a short one, the tragedian took £8,000 for his half share of the profits. "Othello" and "Il Gladiatore," with a few repetitions of "Hamlet," were the performances, and in the first two the success was immense. It is said that for years Salvini had studied everything connected with the Venetian Republic and the Moorish invasions, in order that he might do justice to the splendid figure of barbaric love and jealousy of which he ultimately succeeded in giving so fine a picture. The address to the Senate was in itself a masterpiece of rhetorical and histrionic skill, a triumph of strong personality, impressing itself on every listener and taking the whole house by storm. No less fine in the intensity of its animal rage was the moment when the wounded and wronged Othello seized the traducer Iago by the throat and flung him to the ground, and then, with a half-contemptuous apology, held out his hand to set his enemy once more upon his feet. The murder of Desdemona and the murderer hacking at his own throat gave rise to considerable discussion. But the performance was a great one—so fierce in its intensity that many strange stories are told of the woes suffered by successive Desdemonas, owing to the realistic abandonment of the actor when playing the part.

"Il Gladiatoro" had a less familiar story, but Salvini's personal triumph was indisputable. He had reason to be content with his visit to London. He said that he was received with the very greatest kindness. The Prince of Wales summoned him to the Royal box to congratulate him. Robert Browning secured his election to the Athenæum Club. The Garrick and the Arts Clubs offered him their hospitality. But he narrated that the most delicate compliment of all was that paid to him by Madame Patti, who actually declared that she was "a little jealous of his success." "I set out from London," says Salvini, "leaving behind me innumerable pleasant acquaintances, friendships that I can never forget and with a profound affection for a young orphan, who the same year became my wife." A provincial tour under Mr. Mapleson's direction was highly successful. Other visits to England followed.

Salvini was a much-travelled man, and was everywhere received with that courtesy due to a great artist and an accomplished gentleman. In America he played with an English company, declaiming his lines in Italian, and being answered in English. with a power of self-criticism unusual in actors, Salvini was of an introspective and often melancholy disposition. "Society," he said, "imagines me to be very happy. It supposes that the artist limits all his aspirations in the satisfaction of his own self-esteem. Oh, yes! that appeals much to a man's intellect, but does not compensate for the tortures of the heart. Never to have known my mother, who died two years after my birth; to have lost my father when I was but fifteen; to have seen the woman die, still young, who inspired me with my first profound affection; to have lost a wife who had numbered only twenty-four years; and, finally, to have seen my brother die, who should have been the faithful friend of my old age! Oh, yes! truly, fools, I am very happy!"

The veteran actor emerged from his retirement occasionally to support his son Gustavo on the stage. The death of his other son, Alexander, who had acted in England, was a great blow to his father. Salvini, who resided in Florence and on his country estates, wrote his reminiscences and was the author of many poems. He had received decorations and honours from sovereigns of many countries.

After a protracted trial of three months the Benares Conspiracy Case concluded yesterday. Mr. Ross-Alston, Bar.-at-Law, who has been appearing for the prosecution, left for Allahabad by the evening train It is expected that judgment will be delivered in the course of two weeks.

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